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1807.

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Andries Stephanus du Toit,

Ward, No. 16.

Johannes Josephus Jurgens,
Abraham Pieter de Villiers,
Johannes Martinus Holtzman,

Ward, No. 17.

Joseph de Kok,
Tobias Smuts,
Rudolph Siegfried Allemann,

Ward, No. 18.

Johan Fredrik Schikkerling,
Carel Albrecht Haupt,

Ward, No 19.

Jacobus Christoffel de Wit,
Johannes Christiaan Difand,

Ward, No. 20.

Ryk le Sucur,
Gerrit Freislich,

Ward, No 21.

Johan Chriſtiaan Ritter,
Jan Herdrik Bam,

Ward, No. 22.

Hendrik Everhardus Cruywagen,
Bartholomeus Schultz,

Ward, No. 23.

Jan Adam Neumeiſter,
Jacob Muyſenhelder,

Ward, No. 24.

Servaas de Kok,
Joſias Brink,

Ward, No. 25.

Stephanus Johannes Hoffmeyer.
Hermanus Terhoeven,

Ward, No. 26.

Johan George Stadler,

ESTABLISHMENT OF FIREWARDENS, CAPE TOWN.

Committee from the Burgher Senate and Superintendants over the Fire-Materials,

Conſtant van Nuldt Onkruidt, Eſq. *(Preſident and Firewarden General.)*

Mr. Andries Brink, *(Vice Preſident.)*

Members,

Meſſrs. Gerard Ewoud Overbeek, *(Secretary.)*
Johannes Bongardt.
Jacques Gideon Tredoux.
Corolus Freislich.
Johan Gregorius Ludolph.
Hermanus Barend Keytel.
Chriſtiaan van den Burgh.

Inſpector of the Fire-Engines, and Chief Adjutant,

Mr. Casper Claasje Dekenah.

Adjutants,

Joſeph van Schalkhoven.
Herman Schutte.

Overſeers of the Magazines,

Petrus le Roux.
Matthys H. Smith.

Fire-Engine, No. 1.

Firewardens,	*Serjeants,*
Chriſtiaan van den Burgh.	Nicolaas J. Graaf.
Andries Mellet.	Jan Ditloff Siewers.
Jan Chriſtiaan Roode.	
Jacob Hoold.	

Fire-Engine, No. 2.

Firewardens,	*Serjeants,*
Johannes Bongardt.	M. J. Smit.
Jan Julius Greef.	Chriſtiaan Haas.
Chriſtiaan Mol.	
Daniel Coenraad Luyt.	

Fire-Engine, No. 3.

Firewardens,	*Serjeants,*
Jaques Gideon Trieux.	Jan Bernars.
Jan Godfried Kaan.	Petrus Boomſaayer.
Carel Chriſtiaan Smit.	
Nicolaas Combrink.	

Fire-Engine, No. 4.

Firewardens.	*Serjeants,*
Carolus Freislich.	Johan Hein.
Johan Godlieb Mokke.	Johannes Moslert.
Hermanus Staal.	
Johannes Diederik Mhoor.	

Fire-Engine, No. 5.

Firewardens,	*Serjeants,*
Johan Gregorius Lu lolph.	Chriſtiaan Schoonraad.
Rommert Muulterm in.	Goris Leeuwenaar.
Carel Chriſtiaan Kock.	
Fredrik Botha.	

Fire-Engine, No. 6.

Firewardens,	*Serjeants,*
Hermanus Barend Keytel.	Johan Opstaulen.
August Chriſtoffel Cok.	Nicolaas Seeberg.
Fredrik Spengler.	
Philip Wagener.	
Chriſt. Wilhelm Dieloman.	

For the Fire-Engines at the Reformed Church.

Fire-Engine, No. 1.

Firewardens,	*Serjeants,*
Fredrik Foges.	Coenraad Wasman.
Johan Fredrik Gillowe.	Johan Muller.
Hendrik Behr.	

Fire-Engine, No. 2.

Firewardens,	*Serjeants,*
Chriſtoffel Ganits.	Frans Mallyn.
Johannes Diehl.	Frederik Preller.
Carel Folg.	

Fire-Engine, No. 3.

Firewardens,	*Serjeants,*
Joh. Martinus Kieſewetter.	Pieter Leene.
Simon Stronk.	Iſaac Lezar.
Hendrik Francois Mellet.	Lodewyk Krait.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT OF CAPE TOWN.

☞ *His Majesty's Fiscal Officiates as* LANDDROST *for this District.*

Field-Cornets,

H. de Goede,	- -	Ronde Boschje,
J. A. Munnik,	- -	Wynbergen,
L. J. Colyn,	- -	Steenbergen,
F. Rousouw,	- -	Noordhoek,
J. F. Tuynsma,	- -	Kaapsche Duinen,
M. C. Bantjes,	- -	Zout Rivier & Diep Rivier,
J. J. Uys,	- -	Tygerbergen,
S. Malan,	- -	Tyger- & Koebergen,
N. Mosterd,	- -	Koeberg,
D. Verwey,	- -	Ditto,
A. S. F. Gousch,	- -	Zwartland,
J. H. Rust,	- -	Ditto,
T. Kartsen,	- -	Saldanha Bay,
H. A. Stadler.	- -	St. Helena Bay,

Church at Zwartland.

———	Minister.
J. Louw & A. Basson, - -	Elders.
M. Smuts, Mz. & D. du Toit Jz. -	Deacons.
, . . .	Clerk and Sexton.

DISTRICT OF STELLENBOSCH.

R. J. van der Riet, Esq. - Landdrost.

Heemraaden.

Messrs. J. C. Faure.	Messrs. W. Wium.
G. van der Byl.	S. J. Cats.
W. D. Hoffman.	J. J. Haupt.

Mr. J. Wege, - - Secretary.

Mr. A. M. Meiring, Clerk at the Secretary's Office.

Mr. J. C. de Korte, Book-Binder.

H. van der Horst & J. Knoop, Messengers.

Members of the Matrimonial Court.

R. J. van der Riet, Esq. - President.

Messrs. J. C. Faure & W. D. Hoffman, Members.

Mr. J. Wege, - - Secretary.

H. van der Horst, Messenger.

Mr. J. G. Lindenberg, - Postmaster.

Mr. J. Wege, - - Vendumaster.

Mr. S. C. Schreen, - - Venlue Clerk.

Mr. J. W. Haubtfleisch, Auctioneer.

Mr. J. G. Lindenberg, - Under Sheriff.

Church of Stellenbosch.

Reverend M. Borcherds,	-	Minister.
W. Herbold & A. C. van der Byl,		Elders.
C. J. Albertyn, P. Bosman,	P. Roux, jacz. G. Joubert,	Deacons.
J. de Vries,	- -	Clerk.
P. Roux,	- -	Schoolmaster.
J. C. Adé,	- -	Organist.
P. J. Fick, Sexton.		

Undertakers.

P. J Fick, Sen. J. Harteg, Sen.	J. Fick.

Church at the Paarl.

Reverend P. J. van der Spuy,	-	Minister.
G. Joubert & F. du Toit,	-	Elders.
E. du Toit, H. L. Bosman,	A. B. de Villiers, J. R. Louw,	Deacons.
J. D. Hermans,	- -	Clerk.
J. M. Sickler,	- -	Organist.
M. Davids,	- -	Schoolmaster.
W. Luttig, Sexton.		
W. Luttig,	- -	Undertaker.

Firewardens at Stellenbosch.

W. Lamberts. | R. Dafel.
D. W. Hoffman, Matthz.

Firewardens at the Paarl.

J. H. Baart. | A. I. de Villiers, Pz.

C. W. Wedemeyer, Surgeon at Stellenbosch.

A. Tardieux, Surgeon at the Paarl.

P. van Wyk, Surgeon at Hottentots Holland.

Ferry-boat Men.

C. Hofman. | L. Botma.

Overseer of the Roads at Hottentots Holland.

P. Langenhoven.

Field-Cornets,

T. de Villiers,	- -	At Stellenbosch,
S. de Villiers,	- -	Moddergat.
H. Morkel,	- -	Hottentots Holland,
A. J. Joubert,	- -	Palmiet-Rivier.
C. Gröbe,	- -	Before the Zwarte Berg,
M. Coentze,	- -	Behind the Zwarte Berg.
P. S. du Toit	- -	Rivier zonder end,
J. Erasmus,	- -	Before the Bosjesveld,
R. van der Merwe,	- -	Behind the Bosjesveld,
J. A. Bierman,	- -	Over the Bot-Rivier,

C. J. Uys,	8	6	Kars Rivier,
M. J. Laurens,	-	-	Zoetendals Valley,
J. Smal,	-	-	Kleine Riviersmond,
J. Marais,	-	-	Eerste Rivier,
J. van As,	-	-	Bottelary's Geb. & Clap M.
J. Louw, Pietersz.	-	-	Moffelbanks Rivier,
G. Styn.	-	-	Paardeberg,
G. C. Dreyer,	-	-	Riebeeks Kasteel,
D. Coetze. Hendz.	-	-	Zwartland,
H. Groeff, Hendz.	-	-	Riebeeks Kasteel,
F. Smit, Pz.	-	-	Zwartland,
T. G. van Schalkwyk,		-	Zout Rivier at Zwarland,
L. Botma,	-	-	Honingberg,
P. de Villiers,	-	-	Groot Drakenstein,
P. Joubert,	-	-	Franschoe Hoek,
J. R. Louw,	-	-	Klein Drakenstein,
S. Baard,	-	-	At the Paarl,
J. Mostert,	-	-	Behind the Paarl,
P. L. le Roux, Danz.		-	Wagemakers Valley,
D. Malan,	-	-	Groenenberg,
J. H. Nolte,	-	-	At the 24 Rivieren,
B. Burgerd, Wz.	-	-	Over the 24 Rivieren,
D. Lambrechts,	-	-	Behind the Piquetbergen,
A. Burgerd,	-	-	Before the Piquetbergen,
G. Visser,	-	-	In the Piquetberge Vlakte,
J. N. Smit,	-	-	Verloore Valley.
G. Rossouw,	-	-	Behind the Piquetberg,
W. Burgerd, Schalkz.		-	Oliphants Rivier,

Field-Corporals.

C. L. Neethling, Hendz.		-	At Stellenbosch,
P. Roux, Pietz.	-	-	Moddergat,
J. Delport, Ignz.	-	-	Ditto,
H. Morkel, Philz.	-	-	Hottentots Holland,
H. Kuur,	-	-	Palmiet Rivier,
A. Bloemmerus,	-	-	Ditto,
L. Badenhorst,	-	-	Zwarteberg,
J. Swart,	-	-	Bot Rivier,

S. P. du Toit, - -	Rivier zonder end.
F. de Wet, Jacz. - -	Bosjesveld,
J. P. van der Merwe, -	Ditto.
J. Swart, - -	Zoetendals Valley,
D. Naude, Jun. - -	Eerſte Rivier,
H. Styn, Gabz. -	Paardeberg.
J. Vilpen, Hercz. - -	Before Riebeeks Kaſteel,
H. G. Witsky, - -	Behind Riebeeks Kaſteel,
J. Smuts, Miehz. - -	Zwartland,
P. Marais, Jacz. - -	Groot Drakenſtein,
J. de Villiers, Abrz. -	Ditto,
G. du Toit, Guilz. - -	Klein Drakenſtein,
G. Nieuwhout, Iſakz. -	Ditto,
H. Luttig, - -	At the Paarl,
J. van Reenen, Adz. -	Groeneberg,
G. Koegelenberg, - -	At the Piquetbergen,
J. Viſſer, Jaspz. - -	Before the Piquetbergen,
G. Smit, Jacz. - -	Ditto,
C. Coetze, - -	Verloore Valley,

DISTRICT OF ZWELLENDAM.

A. A. Faure, Eſq. - - - Landdrost.

Heemraaden.

Meſſrs. J. Meyer, Nz. | Meſſrs. H. Stryn, Jacz.
A. J. Brits. | T. Holtshuyſen.
D. du Pleſsis. | E. E. Meyr.

Mr. J. H. Frouenfelder, - - Secretary.
Mr. J. D. Camyn, - - Clerk.
Mr. P. E. Kleu, - - Surgeon.

H. van As, Junior, Meſſenger.
J. Mulder, Deputy ditto.

Mr. J. C. Bodenſtein, - - Under Sheriff.

Mr. J. H. Frouenfelder, - - Vendue Master.
Mr. G. C. Bergman, - - Vendue Clerk.

Members of the Matrimonial Court.

A. A. Faure, Esq. - - -	President.
Messrs. T. Holthuysen & C. J. Brits,	Members.
Mr. J. H. Frouenfelder, - - -	Secretary.
H. van As, Messenger.	

Church at Zwellendam.

Reverend J. A. Schuts, -	Minister,
P. de Jager & H. Müller, -	Elders.
P. J. Marée en H. van As, Jun. -	Deacons.
J. H. van Graan, - -	Clerk.
C. Paulsen, Sexton.	

Field - Commandants.

P. R. Botha,	P. H. van Rooyen,
P. Lombard,	W. Nortman,

Field - Cornets.

J. H. Ungerer, - -	At Zwellendam,
H. G. Gildenhuysen, -	Potteberg,
M. J. Laurens, - -	Kerfe Rivier,
M. C. Eksteen, - -	Rivier zonder eind,
J. H. Viljon, - -	Bosjesveld,
H. Steyn, Jz. - -	Klip Rivier,
A. Cilliers, de Jonge, -	Before Kogmans Kloof,
J. J. Naude, - -	Hex Rivier,
F. W. Conrady, - -	Behind Kogmans Kloof,
D. F. Joubert, - -	Behind the Tradouw,
P. de la Rey, - -	In the Cango,
S. Nortjé, - -	Before the Oliphants Rivier,
O. Oosthuysen, - -	Above ditto,
P. R. Fourie, - -	Duivenhoks Rivier,
J. Holtshuyten. - -	Vet Rivier,
J. J. van Rensburg, - -	Over the Valsch Rivier,
L. H. Jourdaan, - -	Over the Gourits Rivier,
G. de Zwart, - -	In the old Niqualand,
W. Vosloo, de Jonge, -	Plettenbergs Baay,

J. M. Fourie,	: :	Behind the Attaqua's Kloof,
G. Scholtz,	-	Before the lange Kloof,
C. Rademeyer,	- -	Behind the lange Kloof,
G. van Emmenes,	- -	At the Zwarte Berg,
J. Fourie, Jobs.	- -	Behind ditto.

L. J. Koen, - - Ferry-boat Man.

Posts.

From Swellendam to behind Attaqua's Kloof.

P. Lombard,	- -	Duivenhoks Rivier,
J. J. van Rensburg,	- -	Hartebeeste Kraal,
J. Meyer,	- -	Hagel Kraal,
J. A. Raubenheimer,	-	Matjes Rivier,

From Attaqua's Kloof to the Frontiers of Graaff Reynet.

E. Kleynhans,	- -	Haze Jagt,
S. J. van der Merwe,	-	Buffels Klip,
M. Booyens,	- -	Schildpad Been,

From Attaqua's Kloof to the Frontiers of Uitenhage.

J. A. Raubenheimer,	-	Matjes Rivier,
D. H. Fourie,	- -	Klippen Drift,
L. Campher,	- -	Ezels Jagt,
De Wed. G. v. Rooyen,	-	Diepe Rivier,
De Wed. M. Heyns,	-	Wel gelegen,
M. Strydom,	- -	Krakeel Rivier,

DISTRICT OF GRAAFF REYNET.

A. Stockenstrom, Esq. - - Landdrost.

Heemraaden.

Messrs. C. J. Liebenberg,	Messrs. P. Maré,
B. J. Burger,	J. S. van Heerden
L. van Wyk, Sen.	P. Pienaar,

Mr. T. Muller, - - Secretary.
J. B. Viese, Messenger.

Mr. L. Mindely, - - - Under Sheriff.

Mr. T. Muller, - - - Vendue Master.

Church at Graaff-Reynet.

Reverend J. J. Kicherer, - Minister.

P. J. Pretorius & G. Krieger, Senior, Elders.

J. F. Naudé, G. L. Coetsee, | W. S. Pretorius, T. Muller, } Deacons.

——— ——— ——— Clerk.

J. Geel, Sexton.

Field-Commandants.

C. D. Gerots. | J. P. van der Walt.
A. de Klerk.

Field-Cornets.

W. S. Pretorius,	- -	Before Sneeuwberg,
S. W. Burgers,	- -	On Sneeuwberg,
W. van Heerden,	- -	Behind Sneeuwberg & Tarka,
J. Venter,	- -	Behind Rhinosth. & Zoek. R.
C. J. Smit,	- -	Koup & Nieuweveld,
S. de Beer,	- -	Zwartteberg,
J. S. Rabie,	- -	Before the Camdebo,
J. B. van Blerk,	- -	Behind the Camdebo, Buffelshoek,
J. Potgieter,	- -	In the Zwagershoek,

DISTRICT OF UITENHAGE.

Major Cuyler, - - Acting Landdrost.

Heemraaden.

Meſſrs. J. J. Muller.	Meſſrs. C. Viljoen.
J. L. Rautenbach.	C. Lombaard.
C. Luter.	C. Kok.

Mr. J. Knobel, - - Secretary.

J. H. Lange, Meſſenger.

Mr. J. N. Deynhard, - - Under Sheriff.

Mr. J. Knobel, - - Vendue Maſter.

Field-Cornets,

L. de Jager, - -	Zwartkops-Rivier,
M. D. Delport, - -	Bosjesmans Rivier,
L. Botma, Philipz. - -	Zuure-Velden,
P. R. Erasmus, - -	Bruintjes hoogte,
P. Loots, - -	Zwarte Ruggens,
G. Stoltz, - -	Baviaanskl. & Wintershoek,
G. van Rooyen, Cz. - -	Tzietfiekamma & kr. Riv.

Posts.

. . . Fourie, - -	Klippedrift,
L. Campher, - -	Eezelsjagt.
Widow G. van Rooyen, -	Diepe Rivier,
Widow M. Heins, - -	Welgelegen,
M. Strydom, - -	Krakkeel Rivier,
I. J. Muller, - -	Riet-Fontein,
P. J. Kemp, Sen. - -	Vlakte,
I. Meyer, Sen. - -	Leeuwen Bosch,
J. S. Vermaak, Sen. - -	Eſelhe-Bosch,
T. J. Ferreira, Thomasz. -	Jagers-Bosch,

Overſeers of the Roads.

B. D. Marais, - -	Zwartkops Rivier,
J. Steyn, Jurgenz. - -	Bosjesmans Rivier,
J. J. Joubert, Sen. - -	Zwarte Ruggens,
J. S. Vermaak, Sen. - -	Tzietfiekamma & kromme Rivier,
H. J. Pieterſen, - -	

DISTRICT OF TULBAGH.

H. van de Graaff, Eſq. - - Landdroſt.

Heemraaden.

Meſſrs. P. F. Theron, Jacz.	Meſſrs. F. van der Merwe.
P. F. Theron, Thomz.	J. de Waal.
P. du Pleſſis.	B. de Vaal.

Mr. J. H. Fiſcher, - - Secretary.

Mr. J. C. Winterbach, - - Clerk.

F. Mong, Meſsenger.

Mr. P. Stoel, - - - Under Sheriff.

Mr. J. H. Fiſcher, - - - Vendue Maſter.

Church at Tulbagh.

Reverend H. W. Ballot, - - - Miniſter.

J. Theron & J. de Bruin, - - Elders.

P. Conradie,	F. Olivier, -	Deacons.
A. de Wet,	H. Möller, -	

A. C. Broodryk, - - - Clerk.

J. P. Marée, Sexton.

Field-Cornets.

P. J. Theron, Gz.	At Tulbagh,
F. G. Olivier,	Ditto,
J. J. Möller,	Breede Rivier,
P. F. Hugo,	Over the breede Rivier,
F. du Toit, Pz.	Ditto, on this side the Hexr.
J. S. du Toit,	In the Goudiné,
P. J. de Vos,	Hex Rivier,
J. C. Hugo,	Koude Bokkeveld,
P. Pienaar,	Ditto,
A. J. Botma,	Kleine Raggeveld,
B. de Klerk, Jr.	Ditto, to the Coup,
G. Marits,	Middelste Roggeveld,
G. Snyman,	Ditto,
J. Nell, J. Az.	Before the Roggeveld,
H. Wolfaart,	Oliphants Rivier,
A. Mouton, Jacz.	Over Oliphants Rivier,
B. Lubbe, Fz.	Cederbergen,
J. G. Louw,	Bokkeveld over Doorn Riv,
J. van Wyk.	At the Hantam,
J. C. van der Westhuyzen,	Namacqualand,

Field-Corporals.

P. J. Joosten, Jz.	Koude Bokkeveld,
L. Erasmus,	Ditto,
C. van Wyk, Cornz.	Nieuveld behind the Coup,
C. Lier,	Kleine Roggeveld,
J. A Louw, Jz.	Groote Roggeveld,
J. G. Louw, Jun.	Bokkeveld,
J. S. Olivier,	Zak Rivier,

STAMP DUTIES,

In the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mortgages paſſed at the Secretary's Office, Government-Bank, and Orphan Chamber.

			R.D.	St.
from	1 to	300 guilders, a ſtamp of	0	12
	300	750	0	24
	750	1500	1	0
	1500	3000	2	0
	3000	7500	4	0
	7500	15000	8	0
	15000	30000	15	0
	30000	and upwards	25	0
Deeds of Prolongation in the Government-Bank			0	24
Pawn Notes			0	6

Bonds and Trans. paſſed at the Secretary's Office.

from	1 to	300 guilders	0	6
	300	750	0	12
	750	1500	0	24
	1500	3000	1	0
	3000	7500	2	0
	7500	15000	4	0
	15000	30000	8	0
	30000	and upwards	12	0
Licences for Vendue Maſters			50	0

Vendue Notes.

From	100 to	150 a ſtamp of	1	24
	150	200	2	0
	200	275	2	24

Stamp Duties.

		R.D.	St.
275	350	3	0
350	500	5	0
500	700	6	0
700	1000	7	0
1000	1500	8	0
1500	2000	9	0
2000 and upwards		10	0
Vendue Rolls. Advertisement of Sales		0	12
Vendue Extracts		0	6
Conditions of Sale		0	24
Original Sentences		0	12
Copies and Translations		0	6
Petitions		0	12
Summons		0	12
Reports		0	6
Advertisements		0	6
Passports		0	6
Licences for Wine Merchants (annually)		1	0
Ditto for the Inhabitants of Constantia, Wynberg, and Steenbergen		10	0
Licences for the Carriers of Firewood		5	0
Bakers (annually)		25	0
Butchers ditto		25	0
Orders on the Hot Baths		0	24
to cut Wood for Charcoal, Reed, or Timber, every load		0	12
for Boatmen		1	0
Waggons		0	6

Inventories of Property.

From 100 to	300	0	12
300	2000	1	0
2000	5000	2	0
5000	10000	5	0
10000 and upwards		10	0

Stamp Duties.

	R.	D.	St.
Bonds under 100	0		6
100 to 250	0		12
250 500	0		24
500 1000	1		0
1000 2500	2		0
2500 5000	4		0
5000 10000	8		0
10000 and upwards	12		0
Letters of Attorney, Special,	0		12
Letters of Attorney, General,	0		24
Letters of Attorney, Codicilary,	0		24
Proteſts,	0		12
Repudiation, Recalling, or Annulling Deeds	0		24
Of property amounting to 6000 guilders	1		0
Above 6000 guilders	10		0
Transfer of Moveables, Stocks, and Debts below 1000 Rix Dollars	0		24
Transfer of Slaves	0		12
Deeds of Emancipation	0		24
Sea Proteſts and Depoſitions	0		12

All accounts of the Orphan Chamber, Tutors and Guardians, and alſo all other accounts by which any common adminiſtration, receipt and expenditure, ſhall be accounted for and ſettled, except ſuch accounts in reſpect any inſolvent eſtate, for which indiſcriminately only a ſtamp of twelve ſtivers is required, are to be written on the following ſtamps, viz.

When the receipt and expenditure jointly amount above

		R.	D.	St.
100 Rix Dts. and below	400	0		12
400 to	1000	0		24
1000	2000	1		8
2000	3000	2		0
3000	5000	3		0
5000	10000	8		0

Stamp Duties.

		R.	D.	St
10000	15000	10	0	
15000	20000	15	0	
20000	30000	20	0	
30000	40000	30	0	
40000	50000	40	0	
50000	75000	50	0	
75000	100000	75	0	
100000	150000	100	0	
150000 and upwards		150	0	
Annual Licence for Clubs and Societies		25	0	
Ditto for each Public Billiard Table		50	0	
Each Tent at the Wharf (annually)		0	24	

Notarial Deeds.

Addition, Diminishing, or Annulling Inheritances	0	24	
Adoption	0	24	
Attested Copies, Extracts, &c.	0	6	
Annotations relative to Testaments, if the Property amounts to 2000 Rix Dollars	1	0	
Above 2000 Rix Dollars	10	0	
Powers of Attorney, Authorization, or Commission upon Tutors or Curators	0	24	
Securities	0	24	
Cessions below 10000 Rix Dollars	0	24	
above 10000 Rix Dollars	1	0	
Contracts	0	12	
Donations	0	24	
Pre-contracts of Marriage			
From 1000 to 3000	2	0	
3000 6000	6	0	
6000 and upwards	12	0	
Indemnification	0	24	
Intimation	0	12	
Relative to pre-contracts of Marriage, with a Notarial deed of advantage	2	0	

LIST

OF THE

ARMY

AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

OFFICERS ON THE STAFF, WITH THEIR ASSISTANTS.

Lt. General Sir DAVID BAIRD, K. C.

Lieut. and Acting Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Troops.

Hon. Capt. A. Gordon, } Aides de Camp.
Lieut. Robert Fraſer, }

Brigadier General W. C. Beresford (South America.)
Brigadier General Sir S. Auchmuty.
Dep. Adj Gen. Major G. B. Tucker.
Aſs. ditto. Capt. W. Munro.
Aſs. ditto, Capt. S. T. Sorrel.
Brigade Major Capt. Forſter.
Brigade Major Capt Turner.

Deputy Commiſsary General's Department.

John Murray, Eſq. Deputy Commiſsary General.
R. Hill, Eſq. Aſsiſtant Commiſsary (South America.)
R. Rogerſon, Eſq. ditto, ditto.
E. P. Coffin, Eſq. ditto ditto.

Dep. Quarter Maſter General's Department.

Lt. Col. Brownrigg, Dep. Qr. Mr. Gen. (South America.)
Capt. Patrick, Aſsiſtant ditto, (South America.)
Capt. W. Robinſon, ditto.

Deputy Paymaſter General's Department.

John Falcon, Eſq. Deputy Paymaſter General,
John Falcon, Jr. Eſq. Aſsiſtant ditto.

Dep. Barrack-Maſter General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Shaw, Deputy Barrack-Maſter General,
Capt. Hall,
Capt, Fraſer, } Aſsiſtants ditto,

General Hospital.

A. Baillie, Esq. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.
A. L. Emerson, Esq. Physician.
— Dunlop, Esq. } Staff Surgeons.
— Forbes, Esq. }
— Holland, Esq. Apothecary.
Mr. Clarke, Deputy Purveyor.
Mr. Finlay, Assistant ditto.
Mr. Holland, Acting Garrison Surgeon, Cape Town.

Ordnance Department.

Royal Artillery.

J. Cloase, Esq. Ass. Commissary and Paymaster.

Mr. J. Cheesman, Clerk to Paymaster.
Mr. W. Edwards, Clerk of Stores.
Mr. B. Grayson, Conductor of Stores.

Royal Engineers.

Mr. G. Martin, Clerk of Stores.
Mr. F. Barr, Conductor of Stores.
Mr. J. Rossiter, ditto, ditto.

Col. J. Baird, Acting Commandant of Cape Town.
Major Collins, Acting Commandant of Simons Town.
Major G. B. Tucker, Acting Military Secretary.
Capt. W. Munro, Deputy Auditor General.
Capt. R. Campbell, Town Major, Cape Town.

Reverend Mr. Hesse, Acting Garrison Chaplain.

Maj. Cuyler, Acting Com. at Fort Frederick, Algoa-Bay.

J. Henshaw, Provost Marshal.

LIST OF OFFICERS

WITH THEIR

DATES OF COMMISSIONS,

Attached to the Regiments at present in the

COLONY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Royal Artillery.

Rank,	Names,	Dates of Commission in the Army,
Lieut. Col.	William Spicer,	March 27, 1806,
Captains,	Alexander Watson,	January 9, 1797,
	Abm. J. Clason,	October 2, 1799,
	Francis Power,	March 13, 1800,
	J. F. Ogilvie,	June 3, 1802,
	George Turner,	July 29, 1804,
	William Benezel,	December 20, 1804,
Lieutenants,	Robert Douglas,	June 3, 1803,
	Charles Napier,	December 6, 1803,
	Alex. M'Donald,	May 1, 1804,
	John Longley,	May 1, 1804,
	James Gray,	December 20, 1804,

Royal Engineers.

Rank	Names,	Dates of Commiſsion in the Army,
Captain Commanding.	J. C. Smyth,	July 1, 1802,
Sec. Captain	Geo. W. Rennett,	July 20, 1804,
First Lieut.	Edward Janshawe,	July 1, 1801,
	Henry Smart,	Auguſt 24, 1803,
	Henry Vavaſour,	March 1, 1805,

21st Light Dragoons.

Rank,	Names,	Dates of Commission in the Army,
Colonel,	Banastre Tarleton,	Lt. Gen. Jan. 1, 1801.
Lt. Colonel,	James Hall,	Maj. Gen. Jan. 1, 1801,
	Richard Piget,	[illegible]1, 1806,
Major,	Broad Malkin,	[illegible]29, 1802,
	William Spearman,	August 29, 1804,
Captain,	Thomas Bates,	May 3, 1800,
	Edward Parker,	December 27, 1797,
	Joshua Garthside,	December 31, 1803,
	Edward Smyth,	April 21, 1804,
	Westenra Higgins,	February 28, 1805,
	William Gleadowe,	January 31, 1805,
	Edward Collins,	April 25, 1805,
	George Taylor,	September 17, 1803,
	Preston Hulton,	October 10, 1805,
	Brown Fleming,	May 15, 1806,
Lieutenant,	J. R. Crawford,	May 5, 1800,
	John Bertram Ord,	November 13, 1800,
	Alexander Leckey,	June 25, 1803,
	Wil. Underwood,	March 1, 1800,
	W. J. Kent,	October 5, 1804,
	Andrew Lee,	February 27, 1805,
	Tho. Humphreys,	February 27, 1805,
	Francis Evatt,	February 28, 1805,
	W. VaughanWallis,	March 27, 1805,
	Robert F. Grant,	March 28, 1805,
	Thomas Jones,	April 4, 1805,
	Henry Tarleton,	September 19, 1805,
	John G. Whitaker,	October, 31, 1805,
	J. T. Morgan.	December 12, 1805,
	W. Vawdrey,	December, 25, 1805,
	James Dunbar,	December 26, 1805,
	N. E. Edgeworth,	February 13, 1806,
	James Hare,	September 7, 1804,

21ſt Light Dragoons continued.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commiſſion in the Army.
Cornet,	Henry Evatt,	December 19, 1805,
	John Dexter,	February 6, 1806,
	W. Proctor,	April 24, 1806,
	Henry Elliot,	May 29, 1806,
Paymaſter,	J. Collier,	Auguſt 22, 1805,
Lt. & Adjut.	W. Williams,	Lieut. February 12, 1808, & Adjut. March 16, 1803,
Surgeon,	Richard Spencer,	May 23, 1805.
Aſſ. Surg.	W. Miltau,	September 26, 1805,
Vet. Surg.	W. Levett,	April 12, 1799,

24th Regiment.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Colonel,	Richard Whyte,	Gen. April 29, 1802,
Lt. Colonel,	Godfr. Macdonald,	April 28, 1802,
M. & Lt. C.	William Kelly,	Lt. Col. Jan. 1, 1805,
Major,	Charles Hicks,	September 25, 1803,
Captain,	Henry Andrews,	Auguſt 28, 1800,
	Charles Crigan,	June 25, 1798,
	Thomas W. Forſter,	July 16, 1802,
	William Bowyer,	February 23, 1803,
	William Robiſon,	June 25, 1803,
	Arthur Blake,	April 7, 1804,
	Henry White,	Auguſt 3, 1804,
	Thomas G. Green,	Auguſt 4, 1804,
	W. Longworthy,	Auguſt 5, 1804,
	Ludewick Stuart,	Auguſt 27, 1804,
	John Evans,	January 13, 1806,
Lieutenant,	Daniel Baby,	May 10, 1799,
	William Tuder,	January 23, 1800,
	James Lepper,	January 26, 1803,
	Thomas Malkin,	October 1, 1803,
	Gasper Erck,	April 7, 1804,
	Thos. G. Coote,	Auguſt 6, 1804,
	Charles H. Tyler,	Auguſt 7, 1804,
	Charles Robiſon,	Auguſt 8, 1804,
	—— Ingram,	November 14, 1804,
	John Parſonage,	December 29, 1804,
	John Brown,	March 21, 1805,
	Thomas Andrews,	May 6, 1805,
	W. A. le Meſurier,	May 7, 1805,
	Joſeph Ferris,	May 8, 1805,
	John Blake,	Auguſt 22 1805,
	Cromwell Doolan,	January 13, 1806,
Enſign,	I. Waldron,	March 20, 1803,
	G. Pawley,	March 21, 1805,

24th Regiment continued.

Rank.	Names.	Date of Commission in the Army.
Ensign.	Ponsonby Kelly.	May 9, 1805.
	—— Ewing,	July 4, 1805.
	William Trigge,	October 3, 1805.
	Merton Slaney,	November 21, 1805.
	Robert Watson,	November 28, 1805.
	Edward Davis.	December 5, 1805.
Paymaster.	R. M. Payne,	September 2, 1799.
Adj. & Lt.	John Ward,	September 17, 1803.
Quarter Mr.	John Mansell,	April 21, 1804.
Surgeon,	J. Featherstone,	December 21, 1803.
Ass. Surg.	George Mann,	March 17, 1803.
	Edmund Johnson,	May 30, 1805.

39th Regiment.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Lt. Colonel,	S. T. Valiel,	April 3, 180[illegible],
Major,	J. L. Borland,	Lt. Col. 18 Oct. 1797.
	J. Nugent,	August 1, 1804,
Captain,	Hon. J. T. F. Dean,	Major, May 22, 1794.
	Wm. Orange,	February 8, 1795,
	C. W. Crookshanks,	1803,
	Tha. Evans,	June 25, 1803,
	Henry Malen,	October 22, 1803,
	A. Chancellour,	February 9, 1804,
	David Roſs,	Major, Decemb. 8, 1798,
	F. Wilkie,	March 20, 1800,
	Derm. Vincent,	March 17, 1804,
	Valerius Skinton,	April 4, 1804,
Lieutenant,	James Annesley,	
	James Taylor, *Adj.*	
	Tho. Tiddeman,	
	John Philip Perry,	
	T. W. Hewett, *Adj.*	
	Arch Fullarton,	
	J. Eb. Brownlon,	
	Jas. Hurt,	
	Thos. Fallon,	
	George Hussey,	
	Dav. Jones,	
	Wm. Piggot,	
Enſign,	John Minchin,	
	Thos. Batwell,	
	John Harriſon,	
	Thomas Moore,	
	John Wiltshire,	
	Wm. White,	
	Patrick M'Leod,	
	Kenneth Fraſer,	

38th Regiment continued.

Rank	Names,	Date of Commission in the Army,
Paymaster,	J. Wiltshire,	1801,
Quarter Mr.	Thos. Biggar,	
Adjutant,	T. W. Hewett.	
Surgeon,	Donald M'Leod,	
Ass. ditto,	W. Mount Garret,	
	Cornelius Ryan,	

47th Regiment.

Rank,	Names,	Date of Commission in the Army,
Lieut. Col.	T. J. Backhouſe,	June 6, 1798,
Major	J. Cumming,	June 16, 1798,
	Wm. Johnſon,	July 9, 1803,
Captain,	Robert Kelly,	May 3, 1798,
	R. Chetham,	February 21, 1800,
	Chas. Haynes,	June 26, 1800,
	R. G. Elrington,	July 1, 1795,
	Wm. Cheyne,	July 10,
	H. Courtney,	June 4, 1801,
	William Sall,	July 9, 1803,
	James Murray,	August 12, 1803,
	Wm. H. Disny,	December 24, 1802,
	Pr. Nicholſon,	April 11, 1800,
Lieutenant,	H. W. Davies,	
	P. W. Ramſay,	
	Harry Powell,	
	Thomas Backhouſe,	
	Tade Heatley,	
	Edw. Ellwood,	
	W. Phelan,	
	Henry Parſons,	
	William Atherton,	
	Geo. Pinckney,	
	Rich. Tatton,	
	Ponſonby Mathews,	
Enſigns,	D. Innes,	
	Thos. O'Regan,	
	John Wall,	
	Standiſh Weld,	
	Thos. Frenich,	
	S. T. Foote,	
	Philip Dundas,	
	Needham Dymoke,	

47th Regiment continued.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Paymaster,	Wm. Phillips,	
Adjutant,	James Pickard,	
Quarter Mr.	John Minaken,	
Surgeon,	D. James Doyle,	
Ass. ditto,	J. B. Kell,	
	James Tufnell,	

60th Regiment.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Lt. General,	E. Morrison,	
Lt. Colonel,	G. Gordan,	
	J. Auſten,	
Major,	C. Clarke,	
	J. Lomax,	April 20, 1803,
B. Major,	W. J. O'Connor,	January 1, 1805,
Captain,	J. Jordan,	December 15, 1795,
	W. Fraser,	February 26, 1797,
	J. W. Aldud,	November 19, 1800,
	W. White,	
	K. C. Chandler,	May 20, 1803,
	J. M'Arthur,	May 30, 1803,
	E. Norton,	January 24, 1803,
	D. M'Niel,	January 25, 1803,
	N. Humphries,	
Lieutenant,	J. Bell,	November 3, 1799,
	F. C. Petrie,	July 30, 1800,
	J. Fishbach,	January 28, 1801,
	J. Baring,	Auguſt 7, 1801,
	E. Baring,	Auguſt 7, 1801,
	L. Ruman,	April 25, 1802,
	A. Campbell,	July 2, 1803,
	J. Rainer,	May 25, 1804,
	H. C. Hart,	February 25, 1804,
	C. Deckner,	September 8, 1803,
	— Hoffman,	April 25, 1806,
	— Meves,	
	— Raush,	
Enſign,	— Cartwright,	
	J. F. Galbraith,	
	L. Poincy,	
	— Stulz,	
	— Summdt,	

60th Regiment continued.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Ensign,	J. Liddle,	August 17, 1805,
	H. Adair,	August 19, 1805,
	De la Bourdonnage,	August 18, 1105,
Paymaster,	R. J. Raynes,	April 10, 1806,
Adjutant,	A Lache,	August 22, 1806,
Quarter Mr.	R. Marriott,	May 13, 1800,
Surgeon,	J. Jones,	April 25, 1806,
Ass. ditto,	W. Thomton,	July 23, 1803,
	F. Maddehan,	May 8, 1806,

71st Regiment.

Rank,	Names,	Dates of Commission in the Army,
Lt. Colonel,	D. Pack,	December 6, 1800,
Major,	Henry D. Tolley,	Dec. 25, 1802,
	Rob. Campbell,	Lt. Col. August 1, 1804,
Captain,	D. Mackenzie,	September 20, 1798,
	H. Falconer,	October 9, 1800,
	C. Mannon,	April 18, 1801,
	Alex. Forbes,	September 26, 1801,
	Arthur Jones,	March 24, 1803,
	Charles Cother,	March 25, 1803,
	Max. Mackenzie,	1803,
	Sam. Pocock,	July 9, 1803,
	Wm. Brookman,	August 4, 1804,
	Hen. Boone Hall,	August 26, 1804,
Lieutenant,	Wm. Mitchell,	
	Charles M.Graham,	
	Wm. Dams,	
	James M'Intyre,	
	Tho. Murray,	
	Peter Adamson,	
	A. Armstrong,	
	James Clarke,	
	Don. Campbell,	
	John D. Pratt,	
	Wm. Hartley,	
	Hen. Acheson,	
Ensign,	— Consell,	
	James B. Ness,	
	James Aaron Roy,	
	James White,	
	James Stuart,	
	Ralph Dungeon,	
	James Sloane,	
	W. Hen. Dempsey,	

71 Regiment continued.

Rank.	Names,	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Paymaster,	H. Mackenzie,	November 8, 1798,
Adjutant,	J. M'Intyre, *Lieut.*	
Quarter Mr.	Donald Barrow,	September 20, 1798,
Surgeon,	J. Pooler,	July 9, 1803,
Ass. ditto,	James Evans,	
	Benj. Redford,	

72d Regiment.

Rank.	Names,	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Colonel,	James Stuart,	Lt. Gen. April 29, 1802,
Lt. Colonel,	Robert M'Farlane,	Colonel January 1, 1800,
	Colquhoun Grant,	
Major,	William Nicholton,	Lt. Col. May 26, 1803,
	Breon Borden,	Sept. 15,
Captain,	Ronald Campbell,	
	Lewis M'Kenzie,	
	Lawrence Oliphant,	
	Thomas White,	
	Henry G. Reoper,	March 28, 1800,
	George Raitt,	
	Edward Daniell,	
	W. R. Lawrence,	July 9, 1803,
	Charles Robertson,	April 18, 1804,
	W. B. Nicoll's,	
Lieutenant,	Robert Owen,	
	Alexand. Chisholm,	
	Robert Frafer,	
	Guftavus Munro.	
	Whiteford Bell,	
	Charles C. Webb,	June 2, 1801,
	Colin Campbell,	December 25, 1795.
	Dugald Carmichael,	
	Abraham Logan,	July 17, 1801,
	C. B. Collis,	
	Duncan M'Arthur,	
	John Grant,	
Enfign,	J. M. K. Cameron,	
	Peter Sutherland,	
	Alexander Legie.	
	Charles Innes,	April 9, 1802,
	David Home,	
	John Sharp,	

72d Regiment continued.

Rank,	Names,	Dates of Commission in the Army,
Ensign,	John Weir,	
	James Bear,	
Paymaster,	David Urquhart,	
Adjutant,	Edward Renwick,	Lt. December 1, 1804,
Quarter Mr.	Thomas Rice,	
Surgeon,	John Hume,	June 11, 1800,
Ass. ditto.	William Wilson,	
	John Mountgarret,	

83d Regiment.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Colonel,	J. Balfour, L. G.	
Lt. Colonel,	Jos. Baird,	October 25, 1799,
Major,	W. R. Trottet,	Auguſt 28, 1804.
	R. Collins,	December, 1801,
Captain,	H. W. Carr,	May 4, 1796,
	R. S. Scott,	July 27, 1797,
	John Blaquire,	October 21, 1802,
	James Hall,	March 17, 1803,
	Hugo Arnott,	March 8, 1804,
	A. Brunt,	Auguſt 3, 1804,
	James Sullivan,	Auguſt 4, 1804,
	L. G. O'niel,	Auguſt 26, 1804.
	Edward Nash,	Auguſt 28, 1804,
	Alex. Cameron,	September 14, 1804,
Lieutenant,	Fred. Strawbenzie,	April 21, 1800,
	Thomas Smith,	February 5, 1802,
	Alex. Campbell,	June 25, 1803,
	Henry Holbrook,	September 17, 1803,
	H. D. Loftus,	June 30, 1804,
	E. D. Donovan,	Auguſt 28, 1804,
	Joſeph Venable,	March 20, 1805,
	Donald Campbell,	March 21, 1805,
	William Harmer,	March 28, 1805,
	John Lavery,	Auguſt 6, 1804,
	Edward Gapper,	May 5, 1805,
	P. R. Pyne,	May 6, 1805,
	Benjamin Donal,	March 12, 1806,
Enſign,	William Towlend,	October 18, 1804,
	B. Tydell,	October 19, 1804,
	John Shaw,	March 20, 1805,
	William Phillips,	May 5, 1805.
	John Teny,	May 6, 1805,
	James Robinſon,	May 7, 1805,

83d Regiment continued.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commiſſion in the Army.
Enſign,	Charles Abell,	May 8, 1805.
	James Ingeſſon,	May 9, 1805.
Paymaſter,	Thomas Boulton,	April 19, 1799.
Adjutant.	B. Donal.	September 7, 1804.
Quarter Mr.	N. Slater,	September 7, 1804.
Surgeon.	Charles Waite,	February 25, 1806.
Aſs. Surg.	Sam. Luſon,	Auguſt 27, 1803.
	Wm. Cowdery.	May 8, 1806.

93d Regiment.

Rank,	Names,	Dates of Commiſſion in the Army,
Colonel,	William Wemyſs,	L. G. Auguſt 1795,
Lt. Colonel,	Alexander Halkell,	
Major,	Robert Honyman,	October 4, 1794,
Captains,	Samuel Brown,	July 1, 1795,
	H. Sutherland,	
	Alexander Gordon,	
	Alexander M'Kay,	
	R. Trench,	
	Æneas Sutherland,	
	George Williamſon,	
	Thomas Huhens,	
	Richard Ryan,	
	R. D. Spread,	
Lieutenants,	D. C. M'Leod,	
	Alex. M'Kenzie,	
	James Scobie,	
	David Fraſer,	
	N. M'Kinnon,	
	James Gunn,	
	William Johnſtone,	
	A. L. M'Lean,	
	Edward Hart,	
	D. Roſs,	
	- - Wemyſs,	
	William Munro,	
	Alex. M'Donnell,	
	Edward Church,	
	Thomas Ledusbick,	
Enſign,	H. H. M'Lean,	
	John Hedderick,	
	John Hamilton,	
	Æneas M'Pherſon,	
	A. Plaup,	

47th Regiment continued.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Paymaster,	Wm. Phillips,	
Adjutant,	James Pickard,	
Quarter Mr.	John Minniken,	
Surgeon,	D. James Doyle,	
Ass. ditto,	J. B. Kell,	
	James Tuthill,	

60th Regiment.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Lt. General,	E. Morrison,	
Lt. Colonel,	G. Gordan,	
	J. Auſten,	
Major,	C. Clarke,	
	J. Lomax,	April 20, 1803,
B. Major,	W. J. O'Connor,	January 1, 1805,
Captain,	J. Jordan,	December 15, 1795,
	W. Fraser,	February 26, 1797,
	J. W. Aldad,	November 19, 1800,
	W. White,	
	K. C. Chandler,	May 20, 1803,
	J. M'Arthur,	May 30, 1803,
	E. Norton,	January 24. 1803,
	D. M'Niel,	January 25, 1803,
	N. Humphries,	
Lieutenant,	J. Bell,	November 3, 1799,
	F. C. Petrie,	July 30, 1800,
	J. Fishbach,	January 28, 1801,
	J. Baring,	Auguſt 7, 1801,
	E. Baring,	Auguſt 7, 1801,
	L. Ruman,	April 25, 1802,
	A. Campbell,	July 2, 1803,
	J. Rainer,	May 25, 1804,
	H. C. Hart,	February 25, 1806,
	C. Deckner,	September 8, 1803,
	— Hoffman,	April 25, 1806,
	— Meves,	
	— Rauch,	
Enſign,	— Cartwright,	
	J. F. Galbraith,	
	L. Poincy,	
	— Stulz,	
	— Summdt,	

60th Regiment continued.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Ensign,	J. Liddle,	Auguſt 17, 1805,
	H. Adair,	Auguſt 19, 1805,
	De la Bourdonnage,	Auguſt 18, 1105,
Paymaster,	R. J. Raynes,	April 10, 1806,
Adjutant,	A Lachs,	Auguſt 22, 1806,
Quarter Mr.	R. Marriott,	May 13, 1800,
Surgeon,	J. Jones,	April 25, 1806,
Aſs. ditto,	W. Thornton,	July 23, 1803,
	F. Maddehan,	May 8, 1806,

71st Regiment.

Rank,	Names,	Dates of Commission in the Army,
Lt. Colonel,	D. Pack,	December 6, 1800,
Major,	Henry D. Tolley,	Dec. 25, 1802,
	Rob. Campbell,	Lt. Col. August 1, 1804,
Captain,	D. Mackenzie,	September 20, 1798,
	H. Falconer,	October 9, 1800,
	C. Mannon,	April 18, 1801,
	Alex. Forbes,	September 26, 1801,
	Arthur Jones,	March 24, 1803,
	Charles Cother,	March 25, 1803,
	Max. Mackenzie,	1803,
	Sam. Pocock,	July 9, 1803,
	Wm. Brookman,	August 4, 1804,
	Hen. Boone Hall,	August 26, 1804,
Lieutenant,	Wm. Mitchell,	
	Charles M.Graham,	
	Wm. Dams,	
	James M'Intyre,	
	Tho. Murray,	
	Peter Adamson,	
	A. Armstrong,	
	James Clarke,	
	Don. Campbell,	
	John D. Pratt,	
	Wm. Hartley,	
	Hen. Acheson,	
Ensign,	— Consell,	
	James B. Ness,	
	James Aaron Roy,	
	James White,	
	James Stuart,	
	Ralph Dudgeon,	
	James Sloane,	
	W. Hen. Dempsey,	

71 Regiment continued.

Rank.	Names,	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Paymaster,	H. Mackenzie,	November 8, 1798,
Adjutant,	J. M'Intyre, *Lieut.*	
Quarter Mr.	Donald Barrow,	September 20, 1798,
Surgeon,	J. Pooler,	July 9, 1803,
Ass. ditto,	James Evans,	
	Benj. Redford,	

72d Regiment.

Rank.	Names,	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Colonel,	James Stuart,	Lt. Gen. April 29, 1802,
Lt. Colonel,	Robert M'Farlane,	Colonel January 1, 1800,
	Colquhoun Grant,	
Major,	William Nicholton,	Lt. Col. May 26, 1803,
	Breon Borden,	Sept. 15,
Captain,	Ronald Campbell,	
	Lewis M'Kenzie,	
	Lawrence Oliphant,	
	Thomas White,	
	Henry G. Reoper,	March 28, 1800,
	George Raitt,	
	Edward Daniell,	
	W. R. Lawrence,	July 9, 1803,
	Charles Robertson,	April 18, 1804,
	W. B. Nicoll's,	
Lieutenant,	Robert Owen,	
	Alexand. Chisholm,	
	Robert Frafer,	
	Guftavus Munro.	
	Whiteford Bell,	
	Charles C. Webb,	June 3, 1801,
	Colin Campbell,	December 25, 1795.
	Dugald Carmichael,	
	Abraham Logan,	July 17, 1801,
	C. B. Collis,	
	Duncan M'Arthur,	
	John Grant,	
Enfign,	J. M. K. Cameron,	
	Peter Sutherland,	
	Alexander Logie.	
	Charles Innes,	April 9, 1802,
	David Home,	
	John Sharp,	

72d Regiment continued.

Rank,	Names,	Dates of Commission in the Army,
Ensign,	John Weir,	
	James Bear,	
Paymaster,	David Urquhart,	
Adjutant,	Edward Renwick,	Lt. December 1, 1804,
Quarter Mr.	Thomas Rice,	
Surgeon,	John Hume,	June 11, 1800,
Ass. ditto.	William Willon,	
	John Mountgarret,	

83d Regiment.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Colonel,	J. Balfour, L. G.	
Lt. Colonel,	Jos. Baird,	October 25, 1799,
Major,	W. R. Trottet,	Auguſt 28, 1804,
	R. Collins,	December, 1801,
Captain,	H. W. Carr,	May 4, 1796,
	R. S. Scott,	July 27, 1797,
	John Blaquire,	October 21, 1802,
	James Hall,	March 17, 1803,
	Hugo Arnott,	March 8, 1804,
	A. Brunt,	Auguſt 3, 1804,
	James Sullivan,	Auguſt 4, 1804,
	L. G. O'niel,	Auguſt 26, 1804.
	Edward Naſh,	Auguſt 28, 1804,
	Alex. Cameron,	September 14, 1804,
Lieutenant,	Fred. Strawbenzie,	April 21, 1800,
	Thomas Smith,	February 5, 1802,
	Alex. Campbell,	June 25, 1803,
	Henry Holbrook,	September 17, 1803,
	H. D. Loſtus,	June 30, 1804,
	E. D. Donovan,	Auguſt 28, 1804,
	Joſeph Venable,	March 20, 1805,
	Donald Campbell,	March 21, 1805,
	William Harmer,	March 28, 1805,
	John Lavery,	Auguſt 6, 1804,
	Edward Gapper,	May 5, 1805,
	P. R. Pyne,	May 6, 1805,
	Benjamin Donal,	March 12, 1806,
Enſign,	William Towlend,	October 18, 1804,
	B. Tydell,	October 19, 1804,
	John Shaw,	March 20, 1805,
	William Phillips,	May 5, 1805.
	John Teny,	May 6, 1805,
	James Robinſon,	May 7, 1805,

83d Regiment continued.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commiſſion in the Army.
Enſign,	Charles Abell,	May 8, 1805.
	James Ingeſſon,	May 9, 1805.
Paymaſter,	Thomas Boulton,	April 19, 1799.
Adjutant.	B. Donal.	September 7, 1804.
Quarter Mr.	N. Slater,	September 7, 1804.
Surgeon.	Charles Waite,	February 25, 1805.
Aſs. Surg.	Sam. Luſon,	Auguſt 27, 1803.
	Wm. Cowdery.	May 8, 1806.

93d Regiment.

Rank,	Names,	Dates of Commiſſion in the Army,
Colonel,	William Wemyſs,	L. G. Auguſt 1795,
Lt. Colonel,	Alexander Halkell,	
Major,	Robert Honyman,	October 4, 1794,
Captains,	Samuel Brown,	July 1, 1795,
	H. Sutherland,	
	Alexander Gordon,	
	Alexander M'Kay,	
	R. Trench,	
	Æneas Sutherland,	
	George Williamſon,	
	Thomas Huhens,	
	Richard Ryan,	
	R. D. Spread,	
Lieutenants,	D. C. M'Leod,	
	Alex. M'Kenzie.	
	James Scobie,	
	David Fraſer,	
	N. M'Kinnon,	
	James Gunn,	
	William Johnſtone,	
	A. L. M'Lean,	
	Edward Hart,	
	D. Roſs,	
	-- Wemyſs,	
	William Munro,	
	Alex. M'Donnell,	
	Edward Church,	
	Thomas Ledusbick,	
Enſign,	H. H. M'Lean,	
	John Hedderick,	
	John Hamilton,	
	Æneas M'Pherſon,	
	A. Pinup.	

93 Regiment continued.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Ensign,	-- Thomson,	
Paymaster,	James Malcolmson,	
Adjutant,	Wm. Lunt,	
Quarter Mr.	Geo. M'Kay,	
Surgeon,	James M'Farlane,	
Ass. Surg.	Wm. Ingham,	
	Francis Scott.	

Cape Regiment.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commiſsion in the Army.
Colonel,	Hon. A. Hope,	January 25, 1806,
Lt. Colonel,	John Graham,	January 26, 1806,
Major,	G. C. Cuylor,	January 26, 1806,
	Charles Napier,	May 29, 1806,
Captain,	G. W. Barnes,	
	P. Craufurd,	
	Wm. Owen,	
	Wm. Hely.	
	Henry Eln,	
	E. M'Millan,	
	L. M'Kenzie,	
	G. S. Fraſer,	
	D. M'Dougall,	
	W. K. Elphinſtone,	
Lieutenant,	M. Lynch,	
	J. Gair,	
	John Bell,	
	Andrew Bogle,	
	Lewis Ellert,	
	R. M'Donnell,	
	— Schonfeldt,	
	James Williams.	
	G. Leddingham,	
Enſign,	John Rouſe,	
	Fredrik Buttler	
	John Baird,	
	H. Munnick,	
	J. Buchanan,	
	H. Kennedy,	
	G. Durford,	
	J. Sutherland,	
	C. Forbes,	
	— Buyskes,	

Cape Regiment continued.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commission in the Army.
Paymaſter		
Adjutant.	— Hart, *Enſ.*	
Quarter Mr.	Hugh Fraſer,	
Surgeon,	— Mann,	
Aſs. ditto.	— Morris,	

THE

AFRICAN

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

MDCCCVII.

CALCULATED for the MERIDIAN of CAPE TOWN:

Containing the Rising and Setting of the Sun, the Increase and Decrease of the Moon, &c. &c. &c.

Under the Sanction of Government.

CAPE TOWN,

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1807.

Moveable Feasts.

Septuagesima, January 25.	Easter Day, March 29.
Quinquagesima, February 8.	Ascension Day, May 7.
Shrove-tide, February 11.	Whit Sunday, May 17.
Palm Sunday, March 22.	Advent, November 29.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter . .	D	Solar Cycle	26
Lunar Cycle . . .	3	Roman Indiction . .	10
	Epact 22.		

Lunar and Solar Eclipſes in the preſent Year.

May 21, Moon Eclipsed partly viſible.

	h.	m.	ſ.	
Beginning	2	55	27	morn.
Greateſt Obſcuration	3	38	20	——
End	4	21	27	——

June 5, Sun Eclipsed inviſible.

Nov. 14, Moon Eclipsed inviſible.

Nov. 28, Moon Eclipsed inviſible.

JANUARY XXXI Days.

8	New Moon,	6 hour	22 minutes	27 ſec.	morning.
16	Firſt Quarter,	11 ——	12 ——	25 —	ſorenoon,
23	Full Moon,	1 ——	17 ——	25 —	afternoon.
30	Laſt Quarter,	4 ——	4 ——	27 —	morning.

			S. riſe.	S. ſet.	
1	Thu.	Circumciſion. Deer, Hare, and	4 53	7 7	
2	Frid.	[Antelope ſhooting begins.	4 53	7 7	
3	Sat.	Day 14 hours, 6 min. long.	4 53	7 7	
4	*Sund.*	Old Chriſtmas-day.	4 54	7 6	
5	M.	Epiphany.	4 54	7 6	
6	Tu.	[1796.	4 54	7 6	
7	W.	Princeſs Charlotte of Wales born	4 55	7 5	
8	Thu.	Battle of Blueberg (1806)	4 55	7 5	
9	Frid.		4 55	7 5	
10	Sat.	Capitulation of Cape Town (1806)	4 56	7 4	
11	*Sund.*	Old New Years-day.	4 56	7 4	
12	M.		4 57	7 3	
13	Tu.		4 57	7 3	
14	W.		4 58	7 2	
15	Thu.		4 58	7 2	
16	Frid.	Pr. Auguſta born, ſiſter to his Maj.	4 59	7 1	
17	Sat.		4 59	7 1	
18	*Sund.*	Q. birth day kept.—Capitulation	4 0	7 0	
19	M.	[of General *Janſens* (1806)	5 1	6 59	
20	Tu.		5 1	6 59	
21	W.	Day 13 hours, 57 min. long.	5 2	6 58	
22	Thu.		5 2	6 58	
23	Frid.		5 3	6 57	
24	Sat.	Conv. of St. Paul.	5 3	6 57	
25	*Sund.*	Septuageſima.	5 4	6 56	
26	M.		5 5	6 55	
27	Tu.	Pr. Auguſtus Frederic born 1777.	5 6	6 54	
28	W.		5 7	6 53	
29	Thu.		5 8	6 52	
30	Frid.	K. Charles I. martyrd.	5 9	6 51	
31	Sat.		5 10	6 50	

FEBRUARY XXVIII Days.

7	New Moon,	1 hour	2 minutes	24 seconds	morning.
15	First Quarter,	4 hours	22 ——	27 ——	morning.
21	Full Moon,	11 ——	33 ——	25 ——	forenoon.
28	Laft Quarter,	5 ——	7 ——	27 ——	afternoon.

			S. rife.	S. fet.
1	*Sund.*	Sexagefima.	5 11	6 49
2	M.	Purific. B. Virg. Mary.	5 12	6 48
3	Tu.		5 13	6 47
4	W.	Day 13 hours, 32 min. long.	5 14	6 46
5	Thu.		5 15	6 45
6	Frid.		5 16	6 44
7	Sat.		5 17	6 43
8	*Sund.*	Quinquagefima.	5 18	6 42
9	M.		5 19	6 41
10	Tu.		5 20	6 40
11	W.	Shrove-tide.	5 21	6 39
12	Thu.		5 22	6 38
13	Frid.		5 23	6 37
14	Sat.	Valentines Day.	5 24	6 36
15	*Sund.*	Quadragefima. 1ft Sund. in Lent.	5 25	6 35
16	M.		5 26	6 34
17	Tu.		5 27	6 33
18	W.		5 28	6 32
19	Thu.		5 29	6 31
20	Frid.	Day 13 hours long.	5 30	6 30
21	Sat.		5 31	6 29
22	*Sund.*	2d Sunday in Lent.	5 32	6 28
23	M.		5 33	6 27
24	Tu.	St. Matth. Pr. Adolph Fred.	5 34	6 26
25	W.	[born (1773)	5 35	6 25
26	Thu.		5 36	6 24
27	Frid.		5 37	6 23
28	Sat.		5 38	6 22

MARCH XXXI Days.

8	New Moon,	7 hours	38 minutes	27 seconds	night.
16	First Quarter,	5 ——	51 ——	24 ——	afternoon.
23	Full Moon,	8 ——	55 ——	25 ——	night.
30	Last Quarter,	8 ——	31 ——	21 ——	night.

			S. rise.		S. set.	
1	*Sund.*	3d Sunday in Lent. St. David.	5	39	6	21
2	M.		5	40	6	20
3	Tu.		5	41	6	19
4	W.	Day 12 hours, 36 min. long.	5	42	6	18
5	Thu.		5	43	6	17
6	Frid.		5	44	6	16
7	Sat.		5	45	6	15
8	*Sund.*	4th Sunday in Lent.	5	46	6	14
9	M.		5	47	6	13
10	Tu.		5	48	6	12
11	W.		5	49	6	11
12	Thu.		5	50	6	10
13	Frid.		5	51	6	9
14	Sat.		5	52	6	8
15	*Sund.*	5th Sunday in Lent.	5	53	6	7
16	M.		5	54	6	6
17	Tu.	St. Patrick's Day.	5	55	6	5
18	W.		5	56	6	4
19	Thu.		5	57	6	3
20	Frid.	Day 12 hours, 4 min. long.	5	58	6	2
21	Sat.		5	59	6	1
22	*Sund.*	Palm Sunday	6	0	6	0
23	M.		6	1	5	59
24	Tu.		6	2	5	58
25	W.	Annunc. of Virg. Mary.	6	3	5	57
26	Thu.		6	4	5	56
27	Frid.	Good Friday.	6	5	5	55
28	Sat.		6	6	5	54
29	*Sund.*	Easter day.	6	7	5	53
30	M.		6	8	5	52
31	Tu.		6	9	5	51

APRIL XXX Days.

7	New Moon,	12	hours	53	minutes	20	seconds afternoon.
15	First Quarter,	3	——	24	——	27	—— morning.
21	Full Moon,	8	——	1	——	25	—— night.
29	Last Quarter,	1	——	25	——	20	—— morning.

			S. rise.		S. set.	
1	W.	Day 11 hours, 39 minutes long.	6	10	5	50
2	Thu.		6	11	5	49
3	Frid.		6	12	5	48
4	Sat.		6	13	5	47
5	*Sund.*		6	14	5	46
6	M.		6	15	5	45
7	Tu.		6	16	5	44
8	W.	Prince of Wales married to Prs.	6	17	5	43
9	Thu.	[Brunswick.	6	18	5	42
10	Frid.		6	19	5	41
11	Sat.		6	20	5	40
12	*Sund.*		6	21	5	39
13	M.		6	22	5	38
14	Tu.		6	23	5	37
15	W.		6	24	5	36
16	Thu.		6	25	5	35
17	Frid.		6	26	5	34
18	Sat.		6	27	5	33
19	*Sund.*	Ships generally leave Table-Bay	6	28	5	32
20	M.	[to winter in Simons-Bay.	6	29	5	31
21	Tu.		6	30	5	30
22	W.		6	31	5	29
23	Thu.	St. George.	6	32	5	28
24	Frid.		6	33	5	27
25	Sat.	St. Mark. Princess Mary born	6	34	5	26
26	*Sund.*	[1774.	6	35	5	25
27	M.		6	36	5	24
28	Tu.	African Autumnal Races begin	6	37	5	23
29	W.	[about this time.	6	38	5	22
30	Thu.		6	39	5	21

MAY XXXI Days.

7	New Moon,	3 hours	52 minutes	28	seconds	morning.
14	Firſt Quarter,	9 ——	43 ——	28	——	morning.
21	Full Moon,	3 ——	28 ——	27	——	morning.
28	Laſt Quarter,	6 ——	49 ——	26	——	evening.

			S. riſe	S. ſet.
1	Frid.	St. Philip & James.	6 40	5 20
2	Sat.	Day 10 hours, 30 min. long.	6 41	5 19
3	*Sund.*		6 42	5 18
4	M.		6 43	5 17
5	Tu.		6 44	5 16
6	W.		6 45	5 15
7	Thu.	Aſcenſion Day.	6 46	5 14
8	Frid.		6 47	5 13
9	Sat.		6 48	5 12
10	*Sund.*		6 49	5 11
11	M.		6 50	5 10
12	Tu.		6 51	5 9
13	W.		6 52	5 8
14	Thu.		6 53	5 7
15	Frid.		6 54	5 6
16	Sat.		6 55	5 5
17	*Sund.*	Whit Sunday. Princeſs of Wales [born (1768)	6 56	5 4
18	M.		6 57	5 3
19	Tu.	Queen Charlotte born (1744)	6 58	5 3
20	W.		6 59	5 2
21	Thu.		7 0	5 2
22	Frid.	Princeſs Eliſabeth born (1770)	7 1	5 1
23	Sat.		7 1	5 1
24	*Sund.*		7 1	5 0
25	M.		7 2	4 59
26	Tu.		7 2	4 59
27	W.		7 3	4 58
28	Thu.		7 3	4 58
29	Frid.	King Charles II. Reſtoration.	7 3	4 57
30	Sat.		7 4	4 57
31	*Sund.*	Trinity Sunday.	7 4	4 56

JUNE XXX Days.

5	New Moon,	4 hours	10 minutes	27	seconds	afternoon.
13	First Quarter,	2 ——	16 ——	25	——	afternoon.
19	Full Moon,	1 ——	56 ——	27	——	afternoon.
27	Last Quarter,	12 ——	1 ——	23	——	afternoon.

			S. rise.		S. set.	
1	M.		7	4	4	56
2	Tu.		7	5	4	55
3	W.	Day 9 hours, 46 minutes long.	7	5	4	55
4	Thu.	King George III. born (1738)	7	5	4	55
5	Frid.	Prince Erneſt Auguſtus born.	7	6	4	54
6	Sat.		7	6	4	54
7	*Sund.*	1ſt Sunday after Trinity.	7	6	4	54
8	M.		7	7	4	53
9	Tu.		7	7	4	53
10	W.		7	7	4	53
11	Thu.	St. Barnabas.	7	7	4	53
12	Frid.		7	8	4	52
13	Sat.		7	8	4	52
14	*Sund.*	2d Sunday after Trinity.	7	8	4	52
15	M.		7	8	4	52
16	Tu.		7	9	4	51
17	W.		7	9	4	51
18	Thu.		7	9	4	51
19	Frid.		7	9	4	51
20	Sat.		7	9	4	51
21	*Sund.*	3d Sunday after Trinity.	7	9	4	51
22	M.	Shorteſt day, 9 hours, 53 min. long.	7	9	4	51
23	Tu.		7	9	4	51
24	W.	St. John Baptiſt.	7	9	4	51
25	Thu.		7	9	4	51
26	Frid.		7	8	4	52
27	Sat		7	8	4	52
28	*Sund.*	4th Sunday after Trinity.	7	8	4	52
29	M.	St. Peter.	7	8	4	52
30	Tu.		7	8	4	52

JULY XXXI Days.

5	New Moon,	2 hours	1 minut	27	seconds	morning.
11	First Quarter,	6 ——	29 minutes	22	——	evening.
19	Full Moon,	1 ——	57 ——	27	——	morning.
27	Last Quarter,	4 ——	32 ——	20	——	morning.

			S. rise.		S. set.	
1	W.		7	7	4	53
2	Thu.		7	7	4	53
3	Frid.	Day 9 hours, 45 min. long.	7	7	4	53
4	Sat.		7	7	4	53
5	*Sund.*	5th Sund. after Trinity.	7	6	4	54
6	M.		7	6	4	54
7	Tu.		7	6	4	54
8	W.		7	6	4	54
9	Thu.		7	5	4	55
10	Frid.		7	5	4	55
11	Sat.		7	5	4	55
12	*Sund.*	6th Sunday after Trinity.	7	4	4	56
13	M.		7	4	4	56
14	Tu.		7	3	4	57
15	W.	St. Swithin.	7	3	4	57
16	Thu.		7	2	4	58
17	Frid.		7	2	4	58
18	Sat.		7	1	4	59
19	*Sund.*	7th Sunday after Trinity.	7	1	4	59
20	M.	Day 10 hours long.	7	0	5	0
21	Tu.		6	59	5	1
22	W.		6	59	5	1
23	Thu.		6	58	5	2
24	Frid.		6	58	5	2
25	Sat.	St. James.	6	57	5	3
26	*Sund.*	8th Sunday after Trinity.	6	57	5	3
27	M.		6	56	5	4
28	Tu.		6	55	5	5
29	W.		6	54	5	6
30	Thu.	Lends.	6	53	5	7
31	Frid.	Partridge, Pheasant, &c. shooting	6	52	5	8

AUGUST XXXI Days.

3	New Moon,	10 hours	14 minutes	24 seconds	forenoon.
10	First Quarter,	12 ——	38 ——	22 ——	morning.
17	Full Moon,	3 ——	57 ——	27 ——	afternoon.
25	Last Quarter,	1 ——	20 ——	25 ——	morning.

			S. rise.	S. set.
1	Sat.	Day 10 hours, 10 minutes long.	6 51	5 9
2	*Sund.*	9th Sunday after Trinity.	6 50	5 10
3	M.		6 49	5 11
4	Tu.		6 48	5 12
5	W.		6 47	5 13
6	Thu.		6 46	5 14
7	Frid.	Princess Amelia born 1783.	6 45	5 15
8	Sat.		6 44	5 16
9	*Sund.*	10th Sunday after Trinity.	6 43	5 17
10	M.		6 42	5 18
11	Tu.		6 41	5 19
12	W.	George Prince of Wales born 1762.	6 40	5 20
13	Thu.		6 39	5 21
14	Frid.		6 38	5 22
15	Sat.		6 37	5 23
16	*Sund.*	11th Sund. after Trinity.—Duke	6 36	5 24
17	M.	[of York born 1763.	6 35	5 25
18	Tu.		6 34	5 26
19	W.		6 33	5 27
20	Thu.	Day 10 hours, 56 minutes long.	6 32	5 28
21	Frid.	Duke of Clarence born 1765.	6 31	5 29
22	Sat.		6 30	5 30
23	*Sund.*	12th Sunday after Trinity.	6 29	5 31
24	M.	St. Bartholomew.	6 28	5 32
25	Tu.		6 27	5 33
26	W.		6 26	5 34
27	Thu.		6 25	5 35
28	Frid.		6 24	5 36
29	Sat.		6 23	5 37
30	*Sund.*	13th Sunday after Trinity.	6 22	5 38
31	M.	Deer, Hare, & Ante, finish, ends.	6 21	5 39

SEPTEMBER XXX Days.

1	New Moon,	5 hours	51 minutes	26 seconds	afternoon.
8	First Quarter,	9 ——	32 ——	27 ——	morning.
16	Full Moon,	7 ——	52 ——	22 ——	morning.
24	Last Quart.	9 ——	20 ——	20 ——	morning.

			h. rise.	h. set.
1	Tu.		6 20	5 40
2	W.		6 19	5 41
3	Thu.	Day 11 hours 26 minutes long.	6 18	5 42
4	Frid.		6 17	5 43
5	Sat.		6 16	5 44
6	*Sund.*	14th Sunday after Trinity.	6 15	5 45
7	M.		6 14	5 46
8	Tu.	Nativity of the Virg. Mary.	6 13	5 47
9	W.		6 12	5 48
10	Thu.		6 11	5 49
11	Frid.		6 10	5 50
12	Sat.		6 9	5 51
13	*Sund.*	15th Sunday after Trinity.	6 8	5 52
14	M.		6 7	5 53
15	Tu.	Table-Bay opens for Ships for the [Summer Season.	6 6	5 54
16	W.		6 5	5 55
17	Thu.		6 4	5 56
18	Frid.		6 3	5 57
19	Sat.	Day 12 hours 4 minutes long.	6 2	5 58
20	*Sund.*	16th Sunday after Trinity.	6 1	5 59
21	M.	St. Matthew.	6 0	6 0
22	Tu.	King George III. crowned.	5 59	6 1
23	W.		5 58	6 2
24	Thu.		5 57	6 3
25	Frid.		5 56	6 4
26	Sat.		5 55	6 5
27	*Sund.*	17th Sunday after Trinity.	5 54	6 6
28	M.		5 53	6 7
29	Tu.	St. Michiel. — Princess Wirtem-	5 52	6 8
30	W.	[berg born (1766)	5 51	6 9

OCTOBER XXXI Days.

1	New Moon	1 hour 59	minutes 27	seconds	morning.
7	First Quarter,	10	7	25	night.
15	Full Moon,	1	16	27	morning.
23	Last Quarter,	8	42	29	night.
29	New Moon,	11	28	25	night.

			S. rise.	S. set.
1	Thu.		5 50	6 10
2	Frid.		5 49	6 11
3	Sat.	Day 12 hours, 28 minutes long.	5 48	6 12
4	*Sund.*	18th Sunday after Trinity.	5 47	6 13
5	M.	African Spring Races commence	5 46	6 14
6	Tu.	(generally at this period.	5 45	6 15
7	W.		5 44	6 16
8	Thu.		5 43	6 17
9	Frid.		5 42	6 18
10	Sat.		5 41	6 19
11	*Sund.*	19th Sunday after Trinity.	5 40	6 20
12	M.		5 39	6 21
13	Tu.		5 38	6 22
14	W.		5 37	6 23
15	Thu.		5 36	6 24
16	Frid.		5 35	6 25
17	Sat.		5 34	6 26
18	*Sund.*	20th Sunday after Trinity.	5 33	6 27
19	M.		5 32	6 28
20	Tu.	Day 12 hours 58 minutes long.	5 31	6 29
21	W.		5 30	6 30
22	Thu.		5 29	6 31
23	Frid.		5 28	6 32
24	Sat.		5 27	6 33
25	*Sund.*	King George III. Acc.	5 26	6 34
26	M.	——————— Proclaimed.	5 25	6 35
27	Tu.		5 24	6 36
28	W.	St. Simon and St. Jude.	5 23	6 37
29	Thu.		5 22	6 38
30	Frid.		5 21	6 39
31	Sat.		5 20	6 40

NOVEMBER XXX Days.

● First Quarter,	2 hours	41 minutes	25 seconds	afternoon.
14 Full Moon,	7 ——	0 ——	27 ——	evening.
22 Laſt Quarter,	6 ——	9 ——	24 ——	morning.
28 New Moon,	10 ——	44 ——	28 ——	night.

			S. rise.		S. ſet.	
1	*Sund.*	22d S. after Trinity. All Saints.	5	19	5	41
2	M.	Prince Edward born.	5	18	5	42
3	Tu.	Princeſs Sophia born 1773.	5	17	5	43
4	W.	King William landed.	5	16	5	44
5	Thu.	Papiſh conſpiracy.	5	15	5	45
6	Frid.		5	14	5	46
7	Sat.		5	13	5	47
8	*Sund.*	23d Sund. after Trinity.—Princeſs	5	12	5	48
9	M.	[Auguſta Sophia born 1768.	5	11	5	49
10	Tu.		5	10	5	50
11	W.		5	9	5	51
12	Thu.		5	8	5	52
13	Frid.		5	7	5	53
14	Sat.		5	6	5	54
15	*Sund.*	24th Sunday after Trinity.	5	5	5	55
16	M.		5	4	5	56
17	Tu.		5	3	5	57
18	W.	Day 13 hours, 48 minutes long.	5	3	5	58
19	Thu.		5	2	5	58
20	Frid.		5	2	5	58
21	Sat.		5	1	5	59
22	*Sund.*	25th Sunday after Trinity.	5	1	5	59
23	M.		5	0	7	0
24	Tu.		4	59	7	1
25	W.	Duke of Glou. brother to H. M. b.	4	59	7	1
26	Thu.		4	58	7	2
27	Frid.		4	58	7	2
28	Sat.		4	57	7	3
29	*Sund.*	Advent Sunday.	4	57	7	3
30	M.	St. Andrew.	4	56	7	4

DECEMBER XXXI Days.

6	First Quarter,	10	hours	7	minutes	27	ſeconds forenoon.
14	Full Moon,	11	——	41	——	24	—— forenoon
21	Laſt Quarter,	2	——	3	——	20	—— altern.
28	New Moon,	11	——	55	——	27	—— night.

			S. riſe.		S. ſet.	
1	Tu.	Partridge, Pheaſant, Koran, &c.	4	56	7	4
2	W.	[Shooting begins.	4	55	7	5
3	Thu.		4	55	7	5
4	Frid.	Day 14 hours, 10 min. long.	4	55	7	5
5	Sat.		4	54	7	6
6	*Sund.*	2d Sunday in Advent.	4	54	7	6
7	M.		4	54	7	6
8	Tu		4	53	7	7
9	W.	Concep. of the V. Mary.	4	53	7	7
10	Thu.		4	53	7	7
11	Frid.		4	53	7	7
12	Sat.		4	52	7	8
13	*Sund.*	3d Sunday in Advent.	4	52	7	8
14	M.		4	52	7	8
15	Tu.		4	52	7	8
16	W.		4	52	7	8
17	Thu.		4	51	7	9
18	Frid.		4	51	7	9
19	Sat.		4	51	7	9
20	*Sund.*	4th Sunday in Advent.	4	51	7	9
21	M.	St. Thomas.	4	51	7	9
22	Tu.	Longeſt day.	4	51	7	9
23	W.		4	51	7	9
24	Thu.		4	51	7	9
25	Frid.	Chriſtmas Day.	4	51	7	9
26	Sat.	St. Stephen.	4	52	7	8
27	*Sund.*	St. John.	4	52	7	8
28	M.	Innocents Day.	4	52	7	8
29	Tu.		4	52	7	8
30	W.		4	52	7	8
31	Thu.	Day 14 hours, 11 min. long.	4	53	7	7

ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Of the Figure and Motion of the Earth, the different ſyſtems of the Univerſe, the Planets, Comets, and fixed Stars.

THE earth was long conſidered as an extenſive plain of unknown thickneſs, beneath which was the abode of the ſpirits of the dead—the regions of Elyſium and Tartarus. The heavens, in which the Sun, Moon, and Stars appeared to move daily from eaſt to weſt, were conceived to be at no great diſtance from it, and to be only deſigned for its uſe and ornament. More attentive obſervation, however, ſoon ſhowed that the earth was of a globular figure. Thus, when a ſhip ſails on the ſea, the tops of the maſts firſt become viſible at a diſtance; the ſetting ſun may be diſtinctly ſeen from the top of a hill when it appears to thoſe below to have ſunk beneath the horizon; and the ſhadow of the earth in a lunar eclipſe is of a circular figure. But it is needleſs to inſiſt on theſe proofs, ſince the frequent voyages of different navigators round the world, from the time of *Magelhaens*, or *Magellan*, whoſe ſhip firſt circumnavigated the globe between the years 1519 and 1522, he himſelf being killed at the Ladrone Iſlands, to that of the repeated voyages of Captain *Cook*, have demonſtrated the figure of the earth to be globular beyond the poſſibility of a doubt.

The ſpherical figure of the earth being admitted, its motion became much more probable from the very nature of its form; and beſides, a very ſtrong, and in fact unanſwerable, argument for that motion was derived from conſidering, that if the earth did not move round the ſun, not only the ſun, but all the planets and ſtars, muſt move round the earth. Now as aſtronomers, by calculations founded on the principles of geometry, are able to aſcertain very nearly the diſtances of the heavenly

 bodies

bodies from the earth and from each other, it appeared that, if we conceive the heavenly bodies to move round the earth, we muſt ſuppoſe them endowed with a motion or velocity ſo immence as to exceed all conception; whereas all the appearances in nature may be as well explained by imagining the the earth to move round the ſun in the ſpace of a year, and to turn on its own axis once in twenty-four hours.

The earth, therefore, in the ſpace of twenty-four hours, moves from weſt to eaſt, while the Inhabitants on the ſurface of it, like men on the deck of a ſhip, who are inſenſible of their own motion, and think that the banks move from them in a contrary direction, will conceive that the ſun and ſtars move from eaſt to weſt in the ſame time of twenty-four hours in which they, along with the earth, move from weſt to eaſt. This daily or diurnal motion of the earth, being once clearly conceived, will enable us eaſily to form an idea of its annual or yearly motion round the ſun. For, as that luminary ſeems to have a diurnal motion round our earth, which is really occaſioned by the daily motion of the earth round its own axis, ſo, in the courſe of a year, he ſeems to have an annual motion in the heavens, and to riſe and ſet in different points of them; which is really occaſioned by the annual motion of the earth in its orbit or path round the ſun, which it completes in the ſpace of a year. Now, as to the firſt of theſe motions we owe the the difference of day and night, ſo to the ſecond we are indebted for the difference in the length of the days and nights, and in the ſeaſons of the year.

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF THE UNIVERSE.] *Thales*, the Mileſian, who, about 600 years before Chriſt, firſt taught aſtronomy in Greece, had made a ſufficient progreſs in this ſcience to calculate eclipſes, or interpoſitions of the moon between the earth and the ſun, or of the earth between the ſun and the moon. *Pythagoras*, a native of Samos, flouriſhed about fifty years after *Thales*, and was, no doubt, equally well acquainted with the motion of the heavenly bodies. — He conceived an idea, which there is no reaſon to believe had ever been ſuggeſted before, namely, that the earth itſelf was in motion; and that the ſun was at reſt. He found that it was impoſſible,

impoſſible, in any other way, to explain conſiſtently the heavenly motions. His ſyſtem, however, was ſo extremely oppoſite to all the prejudices of ſenſe and opinion, that it never made great progreſs, nor was ever widely diffuſed in the ancient world. The philoſophers of antiquity, despairing of being able to overcome ignorance by reaſon, endeavoured to adapt the one to the other, and in ſome meaſure to reconcile them. *Ptolomy*, an Egyptian philoſopher, who flouriſhed 138 years before Chriſt, ſuppoſed with the vulgar, that the earth was fixed immovably in the centre of the univerſe, and that the ſeven planets, conſidering the moon as one of the primaries, were placed near to it. Above them he placed the firmament of fixed ſtars, then the cryſtalline orbs, then the primum mobile, and, laſt of all, the coelum empyreum, or heaven of heavens. All theſe vaſt orbs he imagined to move round the earth once in twenty-four hours, and alſo to perform other revolutions round it, in certain ſtated and periodical times. To account for theſe motions, he was obliged to conceive a number of circles, called eccentrics and epicycles, croſsing and interfering with each other. This ſyſtem was univerſally maintained by the peripatetic philoſophers, who were the moſt conſiderable ſect in Europe, from the time of *Ptolomy* to the revival of learning in the ſixteenth century.

At length, *Copernicus*, a native of Poland, a bold and original genius, adopted the Pythagorean or true ſyſtem of the univerſe, and publiſhed it to the world in the year 1543. This doctrine had remained ſo long in obſcurity, that the reſtorer of it was conſidered as the inventor, and the ſyſtem obtained the name of the Copernican Philoſophy, though only revived by that great man.

But Europe was ſtill immerſed in ignorance, and *Copernicus* had many opponents. *Tycho Brahe*, in particular, a noble Dane, ſenſible of the defects of the Ptolemaic ſyſtem, but unwilling to acknowledge the motion of the earth, endeavoured, about the year 1586, to eſtabliſh a new ſyſtem of his own, which was ſtill more perplexed and embarraſſed than that of *Ptolemy*. It allows a monthly motion to the moon round the earth, as the centre of its orbit; and makes

the

the ſun to be the centre of the orbits of Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. The ſun, however, with all the planets, is ſuppoſed to be whirled round the earth in a year, and even once in the twenty-four hours. This ſyſtem, notwithſtanding its abſurdity, met with many advocates. *Longomontanus*, and others, ſo far refined upon it, as to admit the diurnal motion of the earth, though they inſiſted that it had no annual motion.

About this time, after a darkneſs of many ages, the firſt dawn of learning and taste began to appear in Europe. Learned men in different countries began to cultivate aſtronomy. *Galileo*, a Florentine, about the year 1610, introduced the uſe of teleſcopes, which afforded new arguments in ſupport of the motion of the earth, and confirmed the old ones. The fury and bigotry of the clergy, indeed, had almoſt ſtifled the ſcience in its infancy; and *Galileo* was obliged to renounce the Copernican ſyſtem, as a damnable hereſy. The happy reformation in religion, however, placed a great part of Europe beyond the reach of the papal thunder. It taught mankind that the Scriptures were not given for explaining ſyſtems of natural philoſophy, but for a much nobler purpoſe,—to render us juſt, virtuous, and humane; that, inſtead of oppoſing the word of God, which, in ſpeaking of natural things, ſuits itſelf to the prejudices of weak mortals, we employed our faculties in a manner highly agreeable to our Maker, in tracing the nature of his works, which, the more they are conſidered, afford us the greater reaſon to admire his glorious attributes of power, wiſdom, and goodneſs. From this time, therefore, noble diſcoveries were made in all the branches of aſtronomy. Not only the motions of the heavenly bodies were clearly explained, but the general law of nature, according to which they moved, was diſcovered and illuſtrated by the immortal *Newton*. This law is called *Gravity*, or *attraction*, and is the ſame by which any body falls to the ground, when diſengaged from what ſupported it. It has been demonſtrated, that this ſame law, which keeps the ſea in its channel, and the various bodies which cover the ſurface of this earth from flying off into the air, operates throughout the

the univerſe, retains the planets in their orbits, and pre-ſerves the whole fabric of nature from confuſion and diſorder.

THE COPERNICAN SYSTEM.] In the ſolar ſyſtem of *Copernicus*, as confirmed and demonſtrated from geometrical principles by the illuſtrious Sir *Iſaac Newton*, the ſun is placed in the centre, and round him revolve the ſeven planets, the names of which are, beginning with the nearest to the ſun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian Sidus. The laſt of theſe was firſt diſcovered by Dr. *Herſchel* with his teleſcope of great ſize and power, 40 feet in length, and 4½ in diameter, in the year 1781. — For this diſcovery he received from the Royal Society the honorary recompenſe of Sir *Godfrey Copley's* medal. Though the Georgium Sidus was not till then known as a planet, there are many reaſons to ſuppoſe it had been ſeen before, but had been conſidered as a fixed ſtar. But from the ſteadineſs of its light, from its diameter being increaſed by high magnifying powers, and from the change he had obſerved in its ſituation, Dr. *Herſchel* firſt concluded it was a comet; but in little time he, with others, determined that it was a planet, from its vicinity to the ecliptic, the direction of its motion, and its being ſtationary in the time and in ſuch circumſtances as correſpond with ſimilar appearances in other planets. When the moon is abſent, it may be ſeen by the naked eye; and the diſcovery of ſix ſatellites attending it confers upon it a dignity, and raiſes it to a conſpicuous ſituation among the great bodies of our ſolar ſyſtem.

The magnitudes, annual periods, and mean diſtances from the ſun, of the ſeveral planets, are given in the table ſubjoined. Their relative diſtances may likewiſe be thus ſtated in a manner more compendious and eaſy to be remembered. If the diſtance of the earth from the ſun be ſuppoſed to be divided into ten parts, the diſtance of Mercury will be four ſuch parts, that of Venus ſeven, that of Mars fifteen, that of Jupiter fifty-two, that of Saturn ninety-five, and that of the Georgium Sidus one hundred and ninety.

Beſides theſe ſeven planets, there are eighteen others which move round four of theſe in the ſame manner as they do round

round the sun. Of these our Earth has one, called the Moon; Jupiter has four; Saturn seven, two of these having been lately discovered by Dr. *Herschel*; and the Georgium Sidus six, discovered, as well as the planet itself, by the same excellent astronomer. These are called moons, from their resemblance to our moon; and sometimes *secondary* planets, because they seem to be attendants of the Earth, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus, about which they move, and which are called *primary*.

The orbits described by the planets are not exact circles, but ellipses or ovals; hence the same planet is not always at the same distance from the sun; and the distance which is exactly between the greatest and least distance is called the *mean distance*.

In the following table the *inclinations of the axes* of the planets *to their orbits* are given; and the meaning of this term it may be necessary to explain. We have already said that the annual motion of the earth occasions the diversity of seasons; but this would not happen were the axis of the earth exactly parallel to, or in a line with, the axis of its orbit; because then the same parts of the earth would be turned towards the sun in every diurnal revolution; which would deprive mankind of the grateful vicissitudes of the seasons arising from the difference in length of the days and nights produced by this inclination of the axis. The axes of several others of the planets are in like manner inclined to the planes of their orbits, and the angle of their inclination is given in the following table.

A TABLE

A TABLE OF THE DIAMETERS, PERIODS, &c. OF THE SEVERAL PLANETS IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Names of the planets.	Diameters in Engliſh miles.	Mean diſtances from the ſun, as determined from obſervations of the tranſit of Venus in 1761	Annual period round the ſun.			Diurnal rotation on its axis.			Hourly motion in its orbit.	Hourly motion of its equator.	Inclination of axis to orbit.		
			Y.	D.	H.	D.	H.	M.					
Sun	890,000					25	14	0		5,318	8°	0'	0"
Mercury	3,245	36,841,468	0	87	23	unknown			109,699	unkwn.	unknown		
Venus	7,743	68,891,486	0	224	17	0	23	22	80,295	1,043	15	0	0
Earth	7,942	95,173,000	1	0	0	0	23	56	68,243	1,042	23	29	0
Moon	2,162	ditto	1	0	0	29	12	44	22,290	9¼	2	10	0
Mars	4,220	145,014,148	1	321	23	1	0	40	55,287	556	0	0	0
Jupiter	89,800	494,990,976	11	315	14	0	9	56	29,083	25,920	0	0	0
Saturn	79,600	907,956,130	29	174	2	0	10	16	22,101	22,400	28	0	0
Georgium Sidus	39,900	1,815,912,260	83	150	18	unknown			15,000	unkwn.	unknown		

COMETS.

COMETS.] Beſides the primary and ſecondary planets already enumerated, there are other bodies which revolve round the ſun, and, conſequently, make a part of the ſolar ſyſtem. Theſe are called *Comets*, and appear occaſionally in every part of the heavens. Deſcending from the far diſtant parts of the ſyſtem with great rapidity, they ſurpriſe us with the ſingular appearance of a train, or tail which accompanies them; become viſible to us in the lower parts of their orbits; and, after a ſhort ſtay, go off again to vaſt diſtances, and diſappear. Though ſome of the ancients had more juſt notions of them, yet the opinion having prevailed, that they were only meteors generated in the air, like to thoſe we ſee in it every night, and in a few moments vaniſhing, no care was taken to obſerve or record their phænomena accurately till of late. Hence this part of aſtronomy is very imperfect. The general doctrine is, that they are ſolid compact bodies, like other planets, and regulated by the ſame laws of gravity, ſo as to deſcribe equal areas in proportional times by radii drawn to the common centre. They move about the ſun in very eccentric ellipſes, and are of much greater denſity than the earth; for ſome of them are heated in every period to ſuch a degree as would vitrify or diſſipate any ſubſtance known to us. Sir *Iſaac Newton* computed the heat of the comet that appeared in the year 1680, when neareſt the ſun, to be 2000 times hotter than red-hot iron, and that, being ſo heated, it muſt retain its heat till it comes round again, although its period ſhould be more than 20,000 years; and it is computed to be only 575. The number of comets is very much greater than that of the planets which move in the vicinity of the ſun. From the reports of hiſtorians, as well as from the obſervations of late years, it has been aſcertained that more than 450 were ſeen previous to the year 1771; and when the attention of aſtronomers was called to this object by the expectation of the return of the comet of 1759, no fewer than ſeven were obſerved in the courſe of ſeven years. From this circumſtance, and the probability that all the comets recorded in ancient authors were of conſiderable apparent magnitude, while the ſmaller were overlooked, it is reaſonable to conclude that the number of

comets

comets confiderably exceeds any eſtimation that might be made from the obſervations we now poſſeſs. But the number of thoſe, whoſe orbits are ſettled with ſufficient accuracy to aſcertain their identity when they may appear again, is no more than fifty-nine, reckoning as late as the year 1771. The orbits of moſt of theſe are inclined to the plane of the ecliptic in large angles, and the greater number of them approached nearer to the ſun than to the earth. Their motions in the heavens are not all in the order of the ſigns, or direct, like thoſe of the planets; but the number whoſe motion is retrograde is nearly equal to that of thoſe whoſe motion is direct. All which have been obſerved, however, have moved through the æthereal regions and the orbits of the planets, without ſuffering the leaſt ſenſible reſiſtance in their motions; which ſufficiently proves that the planets do not move in ſolid orbs. Of all the comets, the periods of three only are known with any degree of certainty, being found to return at intervals of 75, 129, and 575 years; and of theſe, that which appeared in 1680 is the moſt remarkable. This comet at its greateſt diſtance, is about 11,200 millions of miles from the ſun, while its leaſt diſtance from the centre of the ſun is about 490,000 miles; being leſs than one third part of the ſun's ſemidiameter from his ſurface. In that part of its orbit which is neareſt the ſun, it flies with the amazing velocity of 880,000 miles in an hour; and the ſun, as ſeen from it, appears 100 degrees in breadth, conſequently 40,000 times as large as he appears to us. The aſtoniſhing diſtance that this comet runs out into empty ſpace naturally ſuggeſts to our imagination the vaſt diſtance between our ſun and the neareſt of the fixed ſtars, of whoſe attractions all the comets muſt keep clear, to return periodically and go round the ſun.

THE FIXED STARS.] Having thus briefly ſurveyed the ſolar ſyſtem, which, though great in itſelf, is ſmall in compariſon with the immenſity of the univerſe, we next proceed to the contemplation of thoſe other vaſt bodies called the *Fixed Stars*. Theſe are diſtinguiſhed by the naked eye from the planets, by being leſs bright and luminous, and by continually exhibiting that appearance which we call the twinkling of the ſtars.

This arifes from their being ſo extremely ſmall, that the interpoſition of the leaſt body, of which there are many conſtantly floating in the air, deprives us of the ſight of them; when the interpoſed body changes its place, we again ſee the ſtar; and this ſucceſſion, being perpetual, occaſions the twinkling. But a more remarkable property of the fixed ſtars, and that from which they have obtained their name, is their never changing their ſituation with regard to each other, as the planets, from what we have already ſaid, muſt evidently be always changing theirs. The ſtars which are neareſt to us ſeem largeſt, and are therefore called ſtars of the firſt magnitude. Thoſe of the ſecond magnitude appear leſs, being at a greater diſtance; and ſo proceeding on to the ſixth magnitude, which includes all the fixed ſtars that are viſible without a teleſcope.

The firſt obſervers of the heavens, in the early ages of the world, divided the ſtars into different aſſemblages or *conſtellations*, each of which they ſuppoſed to repreſent the image of ſome animal or other terreſtrial object. Theſe conſtellations have, in general, preſerved the names which were given them by the ancients, by whom they were reckoned twenty-one *northern*, and twelve *ſouthern*; but the moderns have increaſed the number of the nothern to thirty-ſix, and that of the ſouthern to thirty-two. Beſides theſe, there are the twelve *ſigns* or conſtellations of the Zodiac, as it is called from the word *animal*; becauſe almoſt all theſe ſigns repreſent ſome animal.

As to the number of the fixed ſtars, though, in a clear winter's night without moonſhine, they ſeem to be innumerable (which is owing to their ſtrong ſparkling, and our looking at them in a confuſed manner), yet when the whole firmament is divided into conſtellations, the number that can at any time be ſeen with the naked eye is above a thouſand. Since the invention of teleſcopes, indeed, the number of the fixed ſtars has been juſtly conſidered as immence; becauſe, the greater perfection we arrive at in our glaſſes the more ſtars always appear to us. Mr. *Flamſteed*, late royal aſtronomer at Greenwich, has given us a catalogue of about 3000 ſtars. Theſe are called teleſcopic ſtars, from their being inviſible without the aſſiſtance

of

of the telescope. Dr. *Herſchel*, to whoſe ingenuity and aſſiduity the aſtronomical world is ſo much indebted, has evinced what great diſcoveries may be made by improvements in the inſtruments of obſervation, — "In paſſing "rapidly over the heavens with his new telescope," ſays "*M. de Lalande*, "the univerſe increaſed under his eye; "44,000 ſtars, ſeen in the ſpace of a few degrees, "ſeemed to indicate that there were ſeventy-five millions in "the heavens." But what are all theſe, when compared to thoſe that fill the whole expanſe, the boundleſs fields of æther? Indeed the immenſity of the univerſe muſt contain ſuch numbers as would exceed the utmoſt ſtretch of the human imagination; for who can ſay how far the univerſe extends, or point out thoſe limits where the Creator "ſtayed his rapid wheels," or where he "fixed the golden compaſſes?"

The immence diſtance of the fixed ſtars from our earth, and from each other, is, of all conſiderations, the moſt proper for raiſing our ideas of the works of God. For, notwithſtanding the great extent of the earth's orbit or path (which is at leaſt 190 millions of miles in diameter) round the ſun, the diſtance of a fixed ſtar is not ſenſibly affected by it; ſo that the ſtar does not appear to be any nearer to us when the earth is in that part of its orbit neareſt the ſtar, than it ſeemed to be when the earth was at the moſt diſtant part of it, or 190 millions of miles farther removed from the ſame ſtar. The ſtar neareſt us, and conſequently the largeſt in appearance, is the dog-ſtar, or Sirius. Modern diſcoveries make it probable, that of thoſe fixed ſtars is a ſun, having planets and comets revolving round it, as our ſun has the earth and other planets revolving round him. Now the dog-ſtar appears 27,000 times leſs than the ſun: and, as the diſtance of the ſtars muſt be greater in proportion as they ſeem leſs, mathematicians have computed the diſtance of Sirius from us to be two billions and two hundred thouſand millions of miles. A ray of light, therefore, though its motion is ſo quick as to be commonly thought inſtantaneous, takes up more time in traveling from the ſtars to us, than we do in making a Weſt-India voyage. A ſound, which, next to light, is conſidered as the quickeſt

quickeſt body we are acquainted with, would not arrive to us from thence in 50,000 years, And a cannon ball, flying at the rate of 480 miles an hour, would not reach us in 700,000 years.

The ſtars, being at ſuch immence diſtances from the ſun, cannot poſſibly receive from him ſo ſtrong a light as they ſeem to have, nor any brightneſs ſufficient to make them viſible to us. For the ſun's rays muſt be ſo ſcattered and diſſipated before they reach ſuch remote objects, that they can never be transmitted back to our eyes, ſo as to render thoſe objects viſible by reflexion. The ſtars, therefore, ſhine with their own native and unborrowed luſtre, as the ſun does; and ſince each particular ſtar, as well as the ſun, is confined to a particular portion of ſpace, it is evident that the ſtars are of the ſame nature with the ſun.

It is far from probable that the Almighty, who always acts with infinite wiſdom, and does nothing in vain, ſhould create ſo many glorious ſuns, fit for ſo many important purpoſes, and place them at ſuch diſtances from each other, without proper objects near enough to be benefited by their influences. Whoever imagines that they were created only to give faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe, muſt have a very ſuperficial knowledge of aſtronomy, and a mean opinion of the divine wiſdom; ſince, by an infinitely leſs exertion of creating power, the Deity could have given our earth much more light by one ſingle additional moon.

Inſtead then of one ſun and one world only, in the univerſe, as the unskilful in aſtronomy imagine, that ſcience diſcovers to us ſuch an inconceivable number of ſuns, ſyſtems, and worlds, diſperſed through boundleſs ſpace, that if our ſun, with all the planets, moons, and comets belonging to it, were annihilated, they would be no more miſſed by an eye that could take in the whole creation, than a grain of ſand from the ſea-ſhore; the ſpace they poſſeſs being comparatively ſo ſmall, that it would ſcarcely be a ſenſible blank in the univerſe, although the Georgium Sidus, the outermoſt of our Planets, revolves about the ſun in an orbit of 10,830 millions of miles in circumference, and ſome of our comets make

make excurſions upwards of ten thouſand millions of miles beyond the orbit of the Georgium Sidus; and yet, at that amazing diſtance, they are incomparable nearer to the ſun than to any of the ſtars, as is evident from their keeping clear of the attracting power of all the ſtars, and returning periodically, by virtue of the ſun's attraction.

From what we know of our own ſyſtem, it may be reaſonably concluded that all the reſt are with equal wiſdom contrived, ſituated, and provided with accommodations for rational Inhabitants. For although there is an almoſt infinite variety in the parts of the creation which we have opportunities of examining, yet there is a general analogy running through and connecting all the parts into one ſcheme, one deſign, one whole.

Since the fixed are prodigious ſpheres of fire, like our ſun, and at inconceivable diſtances from each other as well as from us, it is reaſonable to conclude they are made for the ſame purpoſes that the ſun is—each to beſtow light, heat, and vegetation, on a certain number of inhabited planets, retained by gravitation within the ſphere of its activity.

What a ſublime idea does this ſuggeſt to the human imagination, limited as are its powers, of the works of the Creator! Thouſands and thouſands of ſuns, multiplied without end, and ranged all around us, at immenſe diſtances from each other, attended by ten thouſand times ten thouſand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths preſcribed them; and theſe worlds peopled with myriads of intelligent beings, formed for endleſs progreſſion in perfection and felicity.

If ſo much power, wiſdom, goodneſs, and magnificence, be diſplayed in the material creation, which is the leaſt conſiderable part of the univerſe, how great, how wiſe, how good muſt HE be, who made and governs the whole!

COLONY

COLONY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THIS Settlement is at the most Southern extremity of Africa, extending about 550 miles in length, from west to east, and 315 in breadth from south to north. It lies between 30 and 34 and a half degrees of south latitude, and 18 and 28 of east longitude, and is devided into six districts: the Cape district; that of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein; that of Zwellendam; that of Graaff Reynet; that of Uitenhage; and that of Tulbagh.

Of this extensive territory, (*) a very great portion may be considered as an unprofitable waste, unfit for any sort of culture, or even to be employed as pasture for the support of cattle. Level plains, consisting of a hard impenetrable surface of clay, thinly sprinkled over with crystalized sand, condemned to perpetual drought, and producing only a few straggling tufts of acrid, saline, and succulent plants, and chains of vast mountains that are either totally naked, or clothed in parts with four grasses only, or such plants as are noxious to animal life, compose at least one-half of the colony of the Cape. Two of these chains of mountains, called the *Zwarte Berg*, or Black Mountain, and the *Neuveldt Gebergte*, inclose together the great Karroo, or dry desert, extending nearly 300 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and uninhabited by any human creature. Behind the town called Cape-town, are the mountains called the Table Mountain, the Devil's Mountain, the Lion's Head, and the Lions Back. The Table Mountain is a stupendous mass of naked rock, the north front of which, directly facing the town, is a horizontal line, or very nearly so, about two miles in length. The bold face that rises almost at right angles to meet this line has the appearance of the ruined walls of some gigantic

(*) *Vide* BARROW's *Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa, in* 1797 & 1798.

gigantic fortreſs; and theſe walls riſe above the level of Table Bay to the height of 3582 feet. The Devil's Mountain on the one ſide, and the Lion's Head on the other, make, in fact, with the Table, but one mountain: the height of the former is 3315, and that of the latter 2160 feet. The Devil's Mountain is broken into irregular points, but the upper part of the Lions Head is a ſolid maſs of ſtone, rounded and faſhioned like a work of art, and reſembling very much, from ſome points of view, the dome of St. Paul's placed upon a high cone-ſhaped hill. From theſe mountains deſcend ſeveral rivulets which fall into Table Bay, and Falſe Bay; but the principal rivers of the colony are the Berg or Mountain river, the Breede or Broad river, called alſo the Orange River, which has its periodical inundations like the Nile, and its cataracts; the Sunday river, and the Great Fiſh river, which is the boundary of the colony to the eaſt.

The climate of the Cape appears to be in general free from the extremes of either heat or cold, and not in reality unhealthy. It has been uſual with the Dutch to conſider the year as conſiſting of two periods, called the good and the bad monſoon; but as theſe are neither regular in their returns, nor certain in their continuance, the diviſion into four ſeaſons, as in Europe, appears to be more proper. The ſpring, reckoned from the beginning of September to that of December, is the moſt agreeable ſeaſon; the ſummer, from December to March, is the hotteſt; the autumn, from March to June, is variable weather, generally fine, and the latter part very pleaſant; the winter, from June to September, though in general pleaſant, is frequently very ſtormy, rainy, and cold. The two moſt powerful winds are the north-weſt, and ſouth-eaſt; the firſt generally commences towards the end of May, and blows occaſionally till the end of Auguſt, and ſometimes through the month of September. The ſouth-eaſt predominates the reſt of the year, and when the cloud ſhews itſelf on the mountain, ſometimes blows in ſqualls with great violence. The kind of corn generally cultivated in this country is wheat, which richly repays the labour of the huſbandman. Barley and rye are likewiſe grown, the

the former of which is preferred to oats for feeding horſes. The natural productions of the Cape, are perhaps more numerous, varied, and elegant, than on any other ſpot of equal extent in the whole world. Few countries can boaſt of ſo great a variety of bulbous rooted plants as Southern Africa. — Moſt of the European, and ſeveral of the tropical fruits have been introduced into the colony, and cultivated with ſucceſs. In every month of the year the table may be furniſhed with at leaſt ten different ſorts of fruit, green and dry. The market is likewiſe tolerably well ſupplied with moſt of the European vegetables for the table, from the farms that lie ſcattered about the eaſtern ſide of the colony, in number about forty or fifty. On ſome of theſe farms are vineyards alſo of conſiderable extent, producing, beſides the ſupply of the market with green and ripe grapes, and prepared raiſins, about ſeven hundred leaguers or pipes of wine a year, each containing 154 gallons. Of theſe, from fifty to a hundred conſiſt of a ſweet luſcious wine, well known in England by the name of Conſtantia, the produce of two farms lying cloſe under the mountains, about mid-way between the two bays. The grape is the muscatel, and the rich quality of the wine is in part owing to the ſituation and ſoil, and partly to the care taken in the manufacture. No fruit but ſuch as is full ripe, no ſtalks are ſuffered to go under the preſs: precautions ſeldom taken by the other farmers of the Cape.

The principal wild animals to be met with near the Cape, are wolves, hyænas, and various kinds of antelopes, among which are thoſe called by the Dutch the ſpring-buk, the gemsboke, and the greisboke, the former of which is remarkable for its agility, whence it derives its name: according to the accounts of the peaſants they ſometimes go in herds to the amount of ten thouſand in number. More inland are lions, tygers, buffaloes, elephants, and in the rivers hippopotami, called by the Dutch ſea-cows. The horſes of the Cape are not indigenous, but were firſt introduced from Java, and ſince that, at different times, from various parts of the world. The heavy draught work of the colony is chiefly performed by oxen. The Cape ox is diſtinguiſhed by his long legs, high

high shoulders, and large horns. The larger kinds of birds which hover round the summit of the Table-mountain, are eagles, vultures, kites, and crows.

Cape-town, the capital of this colony, is pleasantly situate at the head of Table-bay, on a sloping plain that rises with an easy ascent to the feet of the Devil's-hill, the Table-mountain, and the Lion's-head before-mentioned. The town, consisting of about 1100 houses, built with regularity, and kept in neat order, is disposed into straight and parallel streets, intersecting each other at right angles —— Many of the streets are open and airy, with canals of water running through them, walled in, and planted on each side with oaks; others are narrow and ill-paved. Three or four squares give an openness to the town. In one is held the public market; another is the common resort of the peasantry with their waggons; and a third, near the shore of the bay, and between the town and the castle, serves as a parade for exercising the troops. The barracks, originally intended for an hospital, for corn magazines, and wine cellars, is a large, well designed regular building, which, with its two wings, occupies part of one of the sides of the great square. The upper part of this building is sufficiently spacious to contain 4000 men. The Castle affords barracks for 1000 men, and lodgings for all the officers of one regiment; magazines for artillery, stores and ammunition; and most of the public offices of government are within its walls. The other public buildings are a Calvinist and a Lutheran Church; a Town-house, in which the Burgher-senate, or the Council of Burghers, meet for transacting business relative to the interior police of the town; a large building in which the government slaves, to the number of 330, are lodged; and the court of justice, where civil and criminal causes are heard and determined.—The population of the town is estimated at about 6000 whites, inclusive of the military, and 12,000 slaves:—that of the whole colony, exclusive of the town, is estimated at only 15,000 whites. Between the town and Table-mountain are scattered over the plain a number of neat houses surrounded by plantations and gardens. Of these the largest and nearest to the

town is that in which the government-houſe is erected. It is in length near 1000 yards, and contains about 40 acres of rich land, divided into almoſt as many ſquares by oak hedges.

The ſouthern extremity of Africa was diſcovered by the Portugueſe navigator *Bartholomew Dias*, in 1493, who gave it the name of *Cabo Tormentoſo*, or the Cape of ſtorms, from the boiſterous weather which he met with near it; but *Emanuel*, king of Portugal, on the return of *Diaz*, changed its name to that of the Cape of Good Hope, from the hope he entertained of finding beyond it a paſſage to India. This hope was fulfilled by *Vaſco de Gama*, who, having doubled this cape on the 20th of November, 1497, proceeded to India, and landed at Calicut on the 22d May, 1498. The Portugueſe, however, made no ſettlement in this part of Africa, nearer to the Cape than the banks of the Rio Infante, now the Great Fiſh River, which is 600 miles diſtant from it. In 1600 the Dutch firſt viſited it, but for many years only touched at it in their voyages to and from the Eaſt Indies, to ſupply themſelves with water and freſh proviſions. At length, in 1650, a ſurgeon of one of their India ſhips, named *Van Riebeek*, pointed out to the directors of the Dutch Eaſt India Company the great advantages which would be derived from eſtabliſhing a ſettlement at this place. The company adopted his plan, and ſent out four ſhips under his command to commence the ſettlement he had adviſed. With ſome preſents of braſs, toys, beads, tobacco, and brandy, he purchaſed of the natives permiſſion to build a fort and form a ſettlement in their country; and from that time the Cape remained in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the Dutch, during the ſpace of nearly 150 years, till it ſurrendered by capitulation to the Britiſh arms, under general *Alured Clark*, and admiral Sir *George Keith Elphinſtone*, on the 16th of September, 1795.

It was however reſtored by the treaty of Amiens, and evacuated by the Britiſh on the 21ſt of February, 1803. Again, on the 2d January, 1806, an Expedition, under Lt. General Sir *David Baird*, and Commodore Sir *Home Popham*, arrived in Table-Bay, where a Landing was immediately effected near Blauwberg, or Blue Hill, notwithſtanding the oppoſition made

by

by the Batavian Troops, who, under the Command of General *Janſſens*, were afterwards bold enough to riſk a Battle in the open field, which took place on the 8th following. The action was of very ſhort duration. Nothing could withſtand the impetuoſity with which the Britiſh Army charged the Enemy, who ſoon fled in every direction into the Interior, leaving the Town to Capitulate for itſelf. On the 10th the Town having Capitulated, the Britiſh Troops took poſſeſſion of the Caſtle and Batteries; and, by the prompt and deciſive meaſures purſued in the ſequel by Lt. General Sir *David Baird*, the Batavian General was forced to agree to a Capitulation, by which the whole Colony was once more put in poſſeſſion of His Majeſty's Forces.

FINIS.

DE

AFRICAANSCHE

ALMANAK,

VOOR HET JAAR ONZES HEEREN

MDCCCVII.

BEREKEND naar de MERIDIAAN van de KAAPSTAD.

Bevattende het Op- en Ondergaan der Zonne voor ieder dag; het aanwassen en afneemen der Maan, &c. &c.

Met goedkeuring van 't Gouvernement.

KAAPSTAD,
GEDRUKT TER GOUVERNEMENTS DRUKKERIJ
1807.

Beweeglyke Feestdagen.

Septuagesima 25 January.	Christi Hemelvaart 7 Mey.
Vasten Avond 11 February.	Pinxteren 17 Mey.
Palm-Zondag 22 Maart.	Corpus Christi 24 Mey.
Paasschen 29 Maart.	Advent 29 November

Tydkundige Omloop.

Zondags Letter	D
Gulde Getal	3
Epacta	22
Zonnen-Cirkel	24
Roomsche Indictie	10

ECLIPSEN.

Den 21 Mey, Maan Eclips, gedeeltelyk zigtbaar.
Het begin ten 2 uuren 55 min. 27 ſeconden 's nagts.
De grootſte verduiſtering ten 3 uuren 38 min. 27 ſec. 's nagts.
Het einde ten 4 uuren 21 min. 27 ſec.

Den 5 Juny, Zon Eclips, onzigtbaar alhier.

Den 14 November, Maan Eclips, onzigtbaar alhier.
Het begin ten 6 uuren 29 minuten 27 ſeconden 's avonds.
De grootſte verduiſtering ten 7 uuren 10 min. 27 ſec. 's avonds.
Het einde ten 8 uuren 11 min. 27 ſec. 's avonds.

Den 28 November, Maan Eclips, onzigtbaar alhier.
Het begin ten 9 uuren 28 minuten 42 ſeconden.
De grootſte verduiſtering ten 10 uuren 32 minuten 10 ſec.
Het einde ten 11 uuren 17 minuten 39 ſeconden.

JANUARY heeft XXXI Dagen.

8	Nieuwe Maan	6 uuren	22 minuten	27	sec.	's morgens.
15	Eerste Quart.	11 ——	12 ——	25	——	's morgens.
23	Volle Maan	1 ——	17 ——	25	——	's namidd.
30	Laatste Quart.	4 ——	4 ——	27	——	's morgens.

			Z. op.		Z. on.	
1	Dond	Nieuwe Jaarsdag.	4	53	7	7
2	Vryd		4	53	7	7
3	Sat.	Dag 14 uuren 6 min. lang.	4	53	7	7
4	*Zond.*	Oude Kersdag (o. f.)	4	54	7	6
5	M.		4	54	7	6
6	Din.	Drie Koningen. [179[illegible]	4	54	7	6
7	W.	Princes Charlotte van Wales verj.	4	55	7	5
8	Dond	Battaille aan de Blauwberg (180[illegible])	4	55	7	5
9	Vryd		4	55	7	5
10	Sat.	Capitulatie van de Kaapstad (180[illegible])	4	56	7	4
11	*Zond.*	Oude Nieuwe Jaarsdag (o. f.)	4	56	7	4
12	M.	Koppel-Maandag.	4	57	7	3
13	Din.		4	57	7	3
14	W.		4	58	7	2
15	Dond.		4	58	7	2
16	Vryd.		4	59	7	1
17	Sat.		4	59	7	1
18	*Zond.*	Capitulatie met Generaal *Janssens*,	4	0	7	0
19	M.	Geboorte-Dag der Koninginne van Engeland.	5	1	6	59
20	Din.		5	1	6	59
21	W.	Dag 15 uuren 57 min. lang.	5	2	6	58
22	Dond.		5	2	6	58
23	Vryd.		5	3	6	57
24	Sat.	St. Paulus bekeering.	5	3	6	57
25	*Zond.*	Septuagesima.	5	4	6	56
26	M.		5	5	6	55
27	Din.	Prins Augustus Fredrik verj. 1777.	5	6	6	54
28	W.		5	7	6	53
29	Dond.		5	8	6	52
30	Vryd.	Koning Charles I. onthoofd.	5	8	6	51
31	Sat.		5	10	6	50

FEBRUARY heeft XXVIII Dagen.

☽	Nieuwe Maan	1	uur	2	minuten	24 sec. 's morgens.
☽	Eerste Quartier	4	uuren	22	——	27 —— 's morgens.
☽	Volle Maan	11	——	33	——	25 —— 's morgens.
☽	Laatste Quart.	5	——	7	——	27 —— 's namidd.

			Z. op.		Z. on.	
1	Zond.	Sexagesima.	5	11	6	49
2	M.	Maria Ligtmis.	5	12	6	48
3	Din.		5	13	6	47
4	W.	Dag 13 uuren 52 min. lang.	5	14	6	46
5	Dond.		5	15	6	45
6	Vryd.		5	16	6	44
7	Sat.		5	17	6	43
8	Zond.	Quinquagesima.	5	18	6	42
9	M.		5	19	6	41
10	Din.		5	20	6	40
11	W.	Vasten Avond.	5	21	6	39
12	Dond.		5	22	6	38
13	Vryd.		5	23	6	37
14	Sat.	St. Valentyn.	5	24	6	36
15	Zond.	Quadragesima.—1ste Zondag in [de Vasten.	5	25	6	35
16	M.		5	26	6	34
17	Din.		5	27	6	33
18	W.		5	28	6	32
19	Dond.		5	29	6	31
20	Vryd.	Dag 13 uuren lang.	5	30	6	30
21	Sat.		5	31	6	29
22	Zond.	Reminiscere.—2de Zondag in de [Vasten.	5	32	6	28
23	M.		5	33	6	27
24	Din.	St. Matthys.—Verjaarsdag van Prins Adolph Fredrik (1773)	5	34	6	26
25	W.		5	35	6	25
26	Dond.		5	36	6	24
27	Vryd.		5	37	6	23
28	Sat.		5	38	6	22

MAART heeft XXXI Dagen. Herfst

8 Nieuwe Maan	7 uuren	38 minuuten	27 sec.	's avonds.
16 Eerſte Quart.	5	51	27	's avonds.
23 Volle Maan	8	55	27	's avonds.
30 Laatſte Quart.	8	31	27	's avonds.

			Z. op.		Z. on.	
1	*Zond.*	Oculi.—3de Zondag in de Vas-	5	39	6	21
2	M.	[ten.	5	40	6	20
3	Din.		5	41	6	19
4	W.		5	42	6	18
5	Dond.		5	43	6	17
6	Vryd.		5	44	6	16
7	Sat.		5	45	6	15
8	*Zond.*	Lætare.—4de Zondag in de Vas-	5	46	6	14
9	M.	[ten.	5	47	6	13
10	Din.		5	48	6	12
11	W.		5	49	6	11
12	Dond.		5	50	6	10
13	Vryd.		5	51	6	9
14	Sat.		5	52	6	8
15	*Zond.*	Judica.—5de Zondag in de Vas-	5	53	6	7
16	M.	[ten.	5	54	6	6
17	Din.	St. Patric.	5	55	6	5
18	W.		5	56	6	4
19	Dond.		5	57	6	3
20	Vryd.		5	58	6	2
21	Sat.		5	59	6	1
22	*Zond.*	Palm Zondag.	6	0	6	0
23	M.		6	1	5	59
24	Din.		6	2	5	58
25	W.	Maria Boodſchap.	6	3	5	57
26	Dond.	Witte Donderdag.	6	4	5	56
27	Vryd.	Goede Vrydag.	6	5	5	55
28	Sat.		6	6	5	54
29	*Zond.*	Paaſchen.	6	7	5	53
30	M.	2de Paaſchdag.	6	8	5	52
31	Din.		6	9	5	51

JUNY heeft XXX Dagen.

5	Nieuwe Maan	4 uuren	10 minuten	27 sec.	's namidd.
12	Eerste Quartier	2 ——	16 ——	25 ——	's namidd.
19	Volle Maan	1 ——	56 ——	27 ——	's namidd.
27	Laatste Quart.	12 ——	1 ——	23 ——	's namidd.

			Z. op.	Z. on.
1	M.		7 4	4 56
2	Din.		7 5	4 55
3	W.	Dag 9 uuren 46 minuten lang.	7 5	4 55
4	Dond.	Kon. Geo. III. verjaard. (1738)	7 5	4 55
5	Vryd.	Hertog van Cumberland ver-	7 6	4 54
6	Sat.	[jaarsdag (1771)	7 6	4 54
7	*Zond.*	1ste Zondag agter Trinitas.	7 6	4 54
8	M.		7 7	4 53
9	Din.		7 7	4 53
10	W.		7 7	4 53
11	Dond.		7 7	4 53
12	Vryd.		7 8	4 52
13	Sat.	H. Sacramentsdag.	7 8	4 52
14	*Zond.*	2de Zondag agter Trinitas.	7 8	4 52
15	M.		7 8	4 52
16	Din.		7 9	4 51
17	W.		7 9	4 51
18	Dond.		7 9	4 51
19	Vryd.		7 9	4 51
20	Sat		7 9	4 51
21	*Zond.*	3de Zondag agter Trinitas.	7 9	4 51
22	M.	Kortste dag, 9 uur. 53 min. lang.	7 9	4 51
23	Din.		7 9	4 51
24	W.	St. Jan Baptist.	7 9	4 51
25	Dond.		7 9	4 51
26	Vryd.		7 8	4 52
27	Sat		7 8	4 52
28	*Zond.*	4de Zondag agter Trinitas.	7 8	4 52
29	M.	St. Petrus en Paulus.	7 8	4 52
30	Din.		7 8	4 52

JULY heeft XXXI Dagen.

5	Nieuwe Maan	2 uuren	1 minut	27 sec.	's nagts.
11	Eerste Quartier	6 ——	39 minuten	22 ——	's namidd.
19	Volle Maan	1 ——	57 ——	27 ——	's nagts.
27	Laatste Quart.	4 ——	32 ——	20 ——	's nagts.

			☾. op.		☾. on.	
1	W.		7	7	4	53
2	Dond.		7	7	4	53
3	Vryd.	Dag 9 uuren 46 min. lang.	7	7	4	53
4	Sat.		7	7	4	53
5	*Zond.*	5de Zond. agter Trinitas.	7	6	4	54
6	M.		7	6	4	54
7	Din.		7	6	4	54
8	W.		7	6	4	54
9	Dond.		7	5	4	55
10	Vryd.		7	5	4	55
11	Sat.		7	5	4	55
12	*Zond.*	6de Zondag agter Trinitas.	7	4	4	56
13	M.		7	4	4	56
14	Din.		7	3	4	57
15	W.	St. Swithen.	7	3	4	57
16	Dond.		7	2	4	58
17	Vryd.		7	2	4	58
18	Sat.		7	1	4	59
19	*Zond.*	7de Zondag agter Trinitas.	7	1	4	59
20	M.	Dag 10 uuren lang.	7	0	5	0
21	Din.		6	59	5	1
22	W.		6	59	5	1
23	Dond.		6	58	5	2
24	Vryd.		6	58	5	2
25	Sat.	St. Jacobus.	6	57	5	3
26	*Zond.*	8ste Zondag agter Trinitas.	6	57	5	3
27	M.		6	56	5	4
28	Din.		6	55	5	5
29	W.		6	54	5	6
30	Dond.		6	53	5	7
31	Vryd.		6	52	5	8

AUGUSTUS heeft XXXI Dagen.

3	Nieuwe Maan	10 uuren	14 minuten	27	sec.	's morgens.
10	Eerste Quartier	12 ——	38 ——	22	——	's nagts.
17	Volle Maan	3 ——	57 ——	27	——	's namidd.
25	Laatste Quart.	1 ——	20 ——	23	——	's nagts.

			Z. op.		Z. on.	
1	Sat.	Dag 10 uuren 10 minuten lang.	6	51	5	9
2	Zond.	9de Zondag agter Trinitas.	6	50	5	10
3	M.	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	5	11
4	Din.		6	48	5	12
5	W.		6	47	5	13
6	Dond.		6	46	5	14
7	Vryd.	Princes Amelia verjaardag 1783.	6	45	5	15
8	Sat.		6	44	5	16
9	Zond.	10de Zondag agter Trinitas.	6	43	5	17
10	M.		6	42	5	18
11	Din.	Princes van Brunswyk verj. 1737.	6	41	5	19
12	W.	George Prins van Wales verjaard. [1762.	6	40	5	20
13	Dond.		6	39	5	21
14	Vryd.	[illegible]	6	38	5	22
15	Sat.	[illegible]	6	37	5	23
16	Zond.	11 Zond. agter Trinitas.—Hertog [van York verjaardag 1763.	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	24
17	M.		6	35	5	25
18	Din.		6	34	5	26
19	W.		6	33	5	27
20	Dond.	Dag 10 uuren 56 minuten lang.	6	32	5	28
21	Vryd.	Hertog van Clarence verj. 1765.	6	31	5	29
22	Sat.		6	30	5	30
23	Zond.	12de Zondag agter Trinitas.	6	29	5	31
24	M.	St. Bartholomeus.	6	28	5	32
25	Din.		6	27	5	33
26	W.	[illegible]	6	26	5	34
27	Dond.	[illegible]	6	25	5	35
28	Vryd.	[illegible]	6	24	5	36
29	Sat.		6	23	5	37
30	Zond.	13de Zondag agter Trinitas.	6	22	5	38
31	M.	Zitting van 't Hof van Assisie	6	21	5	39

SEPTEMBER heeft XXX Dagen.

1	Nieuwe Maan	5 uuren	51	minuten	26	sec. 's namidd.
8	Eerste Quartier	9	32		27	's morgens.
16	Volle Maan	7	52		22	's morgens.
24	Laatste Quart.	9	20		20	's morgens.

			Z. op.	Z. on.
1	Din.		6 20	5 40
2	W.		6 19	5 41
3	Dond.	Dag 11 uuren 26 minuten lang.	6 18	5 42
4	Vryd.		6 17	5 43
5	Sat.		6 16	5 44
6	*Zond.*	14de Zondag agter Trinitas.	6 15	5 45
7	M.		6 14	5 46
8	Din.	Maria geboorte.	6 13	5 47
9	W.		6 12	5 48
10	Dond.		6 11	5 49
11	Vryd.		6 10	5 50
12	Sat.		6 9	5 51
13	*Zond.*	15de Zondag agter Trinitas.	6 8	5 52
14	M.		6 7	5 53
15	Din.		6 6	5 54
16	W.		6 5	5 55
17	Dond.		6 4	5 56
18	Vryd.		6 3	5 57
19	Sat.	Dag 12 uuren 4 minuten lang.	6 2	5 58
20	*Zond.*	16de Zondag agter Trinitas.	6 1	5 59
21	M.	St. Matthys.—Dag en nagt gelyk.	6 0	6 0
22	Din.	Koning George III. gekroond.	5 59	6 1
23	W.		5 58	6 2
24	Dond.		5 57	6 3
25	Vryd.		5 56	6 4
26	Sat.		5 55	6 5
27	*Zond.*	17de Zondag agter Trinitas.	5 54	6 6
28	M.		5 53	6 7
29	Din.	St. Michiel.—Princes van Wur-	5 52	6 8
30	W.	[tenberg verjaardag (1766)	5 51	6 9

OCTOBER heeft XXXI Dagen.

4	Volle Maan	3	uuren	32	minuten	33	sec. 's namidd.
12	Laatste Quart.	3	——	15	——	35	—— 's namidd.
19	Nieuwe Maan	6	——	8	——	54	—— 's namidd.
26	Eerste Quart.	3	——	18	——	23	—— 's namidd.

			Z. op.	Z. on.
1	Sat.		5 50	6 10
2	*Zond.*	15de Zondag agter Trinitas.	5 49	6 11
3	M.	Dag 12 uuren, 24 minuten lang.	5 48	6 12
4	Din.		5 47	6 13
5	W.	Het Africaansche Voorjaars Paar-	5 46	6 14
6	Dond.	de Rennen begint gewoonlyk	5 45	6 15
7	Vryd.	om deze tyd.	5 44	6 16
8	Sat.		5 43	6 17
9	*Zond.*	16de Zondag agter Trinitas.	5 42	6 18
10	M.		5 41	6 19
11	Din.		5 40	6 20
12	W.		5 39	6 21
13	Dond.		5 38	6 22
14	Vryd.	[redacted].	5 37	6 23
15	Sat.		5 36	6 24
16	*Zond.*	17de Zondag agter Trinitas.	5 35	6 25
17	M.		5 34	6 26
18	Din.		5 33	6 27
19	W.		5 32	6 28
20	Dond.	Dag 12 uuren 58 minuten lang.	5 31	6 29
21	Vryd.		5 30	6 30
22	Sat.		5 29	6 31
23	*Zond.*	18de Zondag agter Trinitas.	5 28	6 32
24	M.	[Throon (1760)	5 27	6 33
25	Din.	Koning George III. komst tot den	5 26	6 34
26	W.	Koning George III. tot Koning	5 25	6 35
27	Dond.	[geproclameerd.	5 24	6 36
28	Vryd.	St. Simon en St. Juda.	5 23	6 37
29	Sat.		5 22	6 38
30	*Zond.*	19de Zondag agter Trinitas.	5 21	6 39
31	M.		5 20	6 40

NOVEMBER heeft XXX Dagen.

6	Eerſte Quart.	2	uuren	41	minuten	25	ſec. 's namidd.
14	Volle Maan	7	——	0	——	27	—— 's namidd.
22	Laatſte Quart.	6	——	2	——	24	—— 's morgens.
28	Nieuwe Maan	10	——	44	——	28	—— 's avonds.

			Z. op.	Z. on.
1	*Zond.*	Allerheiligen. 22 Zond. agter Tr.	5 19	6 41
2	M.	Hertog van Kent verjaard. 1767.	5 18	6 42
3	Din.	Princes Sophia verjaardag 1773.	5 17	6 43
4	W. •	Koning Willem geland.	5 16	6 44
5	Dond.	Paapſche ſamenzweering.	5 15	6 45
6	Vryd.	[redacted]	5 14	6 46
7	Sat.		5 13	6 47
8	*Zond.*	23 Zond. agter Trinitas.—Princes	5 12	6 48
9	M.	[Auguſta Sophia verj. 1768.	5 11	6 49
10	Din.	[redacted]	5 10	6 50
11	W. •	[redacted]	5 9	6 51
12	Dond.	[redacted]	5 8	6 52
13	Vryd.		5 7	6 53
14	Sat.		5 6	6 54
15	*Zond.*	24ſte Zondag agter Trinitas.	5 5	6 55
16	M.	[redacted]	5 4	6 56
17	Din.	[redacted]	5 3	6 57
18	W.	Dag 13 uuren 48 minuten lang.	5 3	6 58
19	Dond.		5 2	6 58
20	Vryd.		5 2	6 58
21	Sat.		5 1	6 59
22	*Zond.*	25ſte Zondag agter Trinitas.	5 1	6 59
23	M.		5 0	7 0
24	Din.		4 59	7 1
25	W.	Hertog van Glouceſter verj. 1743.	4 59	7 1
26	Dond.		4 58	7 2
27	Vryd.		4 58	7 2
28	Sat.		4 57	7 3
29	*Zond.*	Advent.	4 57	7 3
30	M.	St. Andreas.	4 56	7 4

DECEMBER heeft XXXI Dagen.

☽ Eerſte Quart.	10 uuren	7 minuten	27 ſec.	's morgens.
14 Volle Maan	11 ——	41 ——	24 ſec.	's morgens.
21 Laatſte Quart.	2 ——	3 ——	20 ſec.	's namiddags.
28 Nieuwe Maan	11 ——	55 ——	27 ſec.	's avonds.

			Z. op.	Z. on.
1	Din.		4 56	7 4
2	W.		4 55	7 5
3	Dond.		4 55	7 5
4	Vryd.	Dag 14 uuren 10 min. lang.	4 55	7 5
5	Sat.	[redacted]	4 54	7 6
6	*Zond.*	2de Zondag in Advent.	4 54	7 6
7	M.		4 54	7 6
8	Din.		4 53	7 7
9	W.	Maria Ontfangenis.	4 53	7 7
10	Dond.		4 53	7 7
11	Vryd.		4 53	7 7
12	Sat.		4 52	7 8
13	*Zond.*	3de Zondag in Advent.	4 52	7 8
14	M.	[redacted]	4 52	7 8
15	Din.	[redacted]	4 52	7 8
16	W.	[redacted]	4 52	7 8
17	Dond.	[redacted]	4 51	7 9
18	Vryd.	[redacted]	4 51	7 9
19	Sat.	[redacted]	4 51	7 9
20	*Zond.*	4de Zondag in Advent.	4 51	7 9
21	M.	St. Thomas.	4 51	7 9
22	Din.	Langſte dag.	4 51	7 9
23	W.		4 51	7 9
24	Dond.		4 51	7 9
25	Vryd.	Kersdag.	4 51	7 9
26	Sat.	St. Stephen.	4 52	7 8
27	*Zond.*	St. Jan Evangelist.	4 52	7 8
28	M.	Onnozele Kinderen.	4 52	7 8
29	Din.		4 52	7 8
30	W.		4 52	7 8
31	Dond.	Dag 14 uuren 11 min. lang.	4 53	7 7

COLONIE

VAN DE

KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP.

DEZE Volkplanting legt aan den Zuidpunt van *Africa*; bevattende omtrent 550 mylen in lengte van het Westen tot het Oosten, en 315 in breedte van het Zuiden tot het Noorden. Dezelve is gelegen tusschen de 30 en 34½ graad Zuiderbreedte, en 18 en 28 Oosterlengte; zy is verdeeld in 6 Districten, namentlyk: het Kaapsche District, Stellenbosch en Drakenstein, Zwellandam, Graaff-Reinet, Uitenhage en Tulbagh.

Van deze groote uitgestrektheid Lands, (*) moet men vervolgens derstellen, is het grootste gedeelte onbewoonbaar, woest en onbekwaam tot eenigerley soort van culture, zelfs niet voor Wei-

(*) *Zie de Reisen van den Heer* BARROW *door de Binnenlanden van Zuid-Africa, in de Jaaren* 1797 *en* 1798.

Weiland om het Vee te voeden. Effen vlaktens, beſtaande in eene harde onbewerkbaare grond van kley, dun bedekt met criſtal-zand, verordend tot geduurige drooghcid, alleen voortbrengende eenige uitgeloopene bosjes van ſcherpe en zoutachtige Planten; een keten van groote Bergen, die ook geheel naakt zyn, en op ſommige plaatſen alleen bedekt met zuur gras, of zulke Planten, welke ſchadelyk zyn voor het dierlyk leeven, bevat ten minſten de helft der Colonie van de Kaap. Twee van deze ketens van Bergen, genaamd de zwarte Berg en het Nieuwveld Gebergte, het welk de groote Karroo, of drooge Woestyn influit, loopt omtrent 300 Engelſche mylen in lengte, en 80 mylen in breedte, en is onbewoonbaar door eenig menſchelyk ſchepſel. Agter de Stad, (de Kaapſtad genaamd) zyn de Bergen, genoemd de Tafelberg, de Duivelsberg, de Leeuwekop en de Leeuwebif. De Tafelberg is een verbazende klomp van naakte Klippen, het voorſte noordelykſte gedeelte van deze legt vlak voor de Stad, byna in eene horizontale linie, of omtrent twee mylen in lengte. Het ſteile opreizende gezigt, die byna regte veelhoeken zyn, die men in deze linie ontmoet, heeft het uitzien van verwoeſte of vervallen muuren van een reuſachtig Kaſteel, en deze muuren gaan boven het waterpas van de Tafelbaay 3582 voeten hoog. De Duivelsberg op de eene, en de Leeuwekop aan de andere zyde, maaken met den Tafelberg maar éénen Berg uit, de hoogte van de eerstgemelde is 3315, en de laatstgemelde 2160 voeten. De Duivelsberg is een Brok van ongeregelde punten, maar het bovenſte gedeelte van de Leeuwekop is een vast lichaam van klippen, rond gemaakt en gevormd als een werk van konst, en heeft zeer veel gelykenis in eenige gezigtspunten na het bovengewelf van St. Pauls Kerk te Londen, op een hogen kegelvormigen Berg geplaatst. Op deze Bergen ontſpringen verſcheidene beekjes, welke in de Tafel- en Fals-Baay loopen; maar de voornaamſte Rivieren in deze Colonie zyn de Berg-Rivier, de Breede- of Orange-Rivier, welke zyne geregelde overſtroomingen en watervallen heeft gelyk de Nyl; de Zondag-Rivier, en de Groote Visch-Rivier, die de grensſcheiding der Colonie na het Ooſten uitmaken.

De luchtſtreek van de Kaap ſchynt bevryd te zyn van de buitengewoone warmte en koude, en is volſtrekt niet ongezond. De Hollanders zyn gewoon het Jaar in twee tydkringen te verdeelen, welke men noemd de goede en kwaade Mouſon; maar dit is noch naauwkeurig in hunne terugkomst, noch zeker in hunne aanhouding. Men kan het ook verdeelen in vier ſaiſoenen even als in Europa, en dit ſchynt veel beter te zyn. De Leute, gerekend van het begin van September tot December, is het meest vermaaklykſte ſaiſoen; de Zomer, van December tot Maart, is het warmſte; de Herfſt, van Maart tot Juny, is veranderlyk weder, gewoonlyk goed, en het laatſte gedeelte zeer aangenaam; de Winter, van Juny tot September, alhoewel gewoonlyk behaaglyk, is dikwyls zeer ſtormagtig, regenagtig en koud. De twee meest heerſchende Winden zyn de Noordweſte en Zuidooſte, de eerſte begint gewoonlyk in het laatſte van May, en waait gemeenlyk tot het laatſte van Auguſtus, en ſomtyds de maand September door, De Zuidooſte wind heerscht het overige gedeelte van het Jaar, en zodra de wolken op de Bergen verſchynen, waait hy met een groot geweld. De ſoorten van Koorn, gewoonlyk in dit Land gebouwd, is Tarwe, dewelke de Landbouwers hunne moeite zeer goed beloond. Garst en Rogge word ook gezaaid, de eerſtgemelde is meer geacht dan Haver tot voeding der Paarden. De natuurlyke Producten van de Kaap zyn talryker, verſchillender, en aangenaamer dan op eenige andere plaats van dezelfde groote in de geheele Waereld. Weinige Landen kunnen zig beroemen zulke groote en verſcheidene ſoorten van Bol-gewaſſen te bezitten, dan Zuid-Africa. De meeſte der Europiſche, en veele der Vrugten onder de Zons Keerkringen vallende, zyn in de Colonie ingevoerd en worden met veel geluk voortgekweekt. In alle maanden van het Jaar kan men de Tafels verçieren met ten minſten tien ſoorten Vrugten, zo wel groene als droogе. De Markt is ook middelmatig voorzien met de meeſte der Europiſche Groentens voor de Tafel, komende van de Plaatſen, welke rondom in de nabuurſchap leggen aan de Oostzyde van de Colonie, ten getalle van omtrent veertig of vyftig. Op eenige van deze Plaatſen zyn

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De voornaamſte wilde Dieren, welke men digt by de Kaap ziet, zyn Wolven, Hyænas en verſcheidene ſoorten van Bokken, onder deze laatſte zyn die geene welke door de Hollanders de Springbok genoemd word, de Gemsbok en de Greisbok, de eerstgemelde van deze is aanmerkelyk door zyne vlugheid, van welke hy zyn naam ontleent; volgens de berichten der Landlieden ziet men ze ſomtyds in kudden van tien duizend in getal. — Verder Landwaards in vind men Leeuwen, Tygers, Buffels, Oliphanten, en in de Rivieren de Hippopotami, (door de Boeren Zee-koe genaamd. —— De Paarden van de Kaap zyn niet het natuurlyke ras dezer Colonie, maar zyn het eerst van Java gezonden, en ſedert dien tyd, by onderſcheidene gelegenheden, uit andere oorden der waereld ingevoerd. — Het zwaarſte trek-werk in deze Colonie word het meeste door Oſſen verricht. — De Kaapſche Os is wel bekend door zyne groote hoornen, hooge ſchouders, en lange pooten. —— Het grootſte ſoort van Vogels, welke rondom en op de Tafelberg vliegen, zyn de Arenden, Gieren, Kuikendieven en Kraayen.

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De Stad, bevat omtrent 1100 Huizen, dewelke in eene nette en zindelyke order gebouwd zyn, en in een goeden ſtaat gehouden worden, is thans verdeeld in regte en propere ſtraaten, in het midden regthoekig doorſneeden, meest alle zyn zeer breed en luchtig, van beide zyden met bemetſelde goten, tot afloop van het water, voorzien, en op veele plaatſen met boomen beplant; andere zyn wederom nauw en ongelyk;—drie of vier Pleinen geeven aan deze Stad eene groote lugtigheid; op het eene word de publieke markt gehouden, op het andere is de gewoone Verzamelplaats der Boeren met hunne Wagens en Beesten, en het derde digte by het Strand, tuſchen de Stad en het Kaſteel, dient als een Paradeplaats en om de Troupen in den Wapenhandel te oeffenen. — De Caſernen, oorſpronkelyk ingericht tot een Hospitaal, Koorn Magazyn en Wyn-Kelders, is een groot wel beſlooten en geregeld Gebouw, 't welk met zyne beide vleugels een gedeelte van het groote Plein bevat; het bovenſte gedeelte van dit Gebouw is ruim genoeg om 4000 Man troepen te huisvesten.

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De volkrykheid dezer Stad word gerekend op omtrent 6000 Blanken, (de Militairen ingeſloten) en 12,000 Slaven; dat van de geheele Colonie, behalven de Stad, is gerekend op 15,000 Blanken. — Tuſſchen de Stad en de Tafelberg leggen hier en daar verſpreid eene menigte van nette Huizen, omringd met Plantagien en Tuinen. Onder deze laatſte is de grootſte en het kortſte by de Stad, de Gouvernements Tuin, in dewelke een prachtig Gouvernements Huis is opgericht; deze is byna in lengte 1000 Roeden, en bevat omtrent 20 Morgen vrugtbaar Land, verdeeld in allerhande ſoorten van Groen- en Moes- Tuinen, en beplant met differente ſoorten van exquiſe Vrugtboomen, cierlyk omringd met Myrthe en Eike Laanen en Wandeldreeven.

De Zuidpunt van Africa wierd het eerst ontdekt door den Portugeeſchen Zeevaarder *Bartholomeus Diaz*, in het Jaar 1493, dewelke haar de naam gaf van *Cabo Tormentoſo*, of de Storm-Kaap, wegens het onſtuimig weder 't welk hy aldaar ontmoette; doch *Emanuel*, Koning van Portugal, veranderde die naam by het retour van *Diaz*, in *Kaap de Goede Hoop*, wegens de hoop welke hy voedde om bezuiden deze Kaap een weg naar de Indiën te vinden. Deze hoop wierd vervuld door *Vaſco de Gama*, welke deze Kaap voorby zeilde op den 20 November 1497, is voortgevaaren naar Indiën, en is te Calicut geland op den 22 Mey 1498. De Portugeeſchen namen echter geen bezit in dit gedeelte van Africa, nader by de Kaap, dan alleen te Rio Infante, nu de Groote Viſch-Rivier, dewelke 600 mylen daarvan afgelegen is. In 1600 kwamen het de Hollanders het eerst bezoeken, maar gedurende veele Jaaren deeden zy het alleen aan op hunne heen en weder reizen uit en naar Indiën, om zig zelven met Water en verſche Proviſien te voorzien. Eindelyk heeft in het Jaar 1650 een Heelmeeſter van een hunner Oost-Indiſche Schepen, genaamd *Van Riebeek*, de Bewindhebbers van de Hollandſche Oost-Indiſche Compagnie onder het oog gebragt de groote voordeelen welke zouden kunnen gemaakt worden in het

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Deze Colonie wierd echter terug gegeeven door het Tractaat van Amiens, en door de Britsche Troupen ontruimd op den 21 February 1803. Doch op den 2 January 1806, arriveerde wederom eene Expeditie, onder Lieut. Generaal Sir *David Baird*, en Commodore Sir *Home Popham*, in de Tafelbaay, alwaar onverwyld eene Landing wierd te wege gebragt, digt by de Blaauwberg, onaangezien den wederstand, welke door de Bataafsche Troupen gemaakt wierden, die, onder het Commando van Generaal *Janssens*, naderhand onvertsaagd genoeg waren om een slag te wagen in het open Veld, dewelke plaats had op den 8 daaraanvolgende. Het gevegt was van zeer korten duur. Niets konde het geweld tegenstand bieden, met welke de Britsche Armée op den Vyand aanviel, die spoedig gedwongen wierd, aan alle kanten naar de Binnenlanden te vlugten, laatende de Stad aan zich zelfs over, ten einde eene Capitulatie te sluiten.

Op den 10 wierd eene Capitulatie voor de Stad getroffen, en op dien zelven dag namen de Britsche Troupen bezit van het Kasteel en de Batteryen; dan, door de gezwinde en beslissende maatregelen, met welke naderhand de Lieut. Generaal Sir

Sir *David Baird* den Bataafſchen Generaal vervolgde, wa
deze laatſte gedwongen om eene Capitulatie toeteſtaan, doo
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Weiland om het Vee te voeden. Effen vlaktens, beſtaande in eene harde onbewerkbaare grond van kley, dun bedekt met criſtal-zand, verordend tot geduurige drooghcid, alleen voortbrengende eenige uitgeloopene bosjes van ſcherpe en zoutachtige Planten; een keten van groote Bergen, die ook geheel naakt zyn, en op ſommige plaatſen alleen bedekt met zuur gras, of zulke Planten, welke ſchadelyk zyn voor het dierlyk leeven, bevat ten minſten de helft der Colonie van de Kaap. Twee van deze ketens van Bergen, genaamd de zwarte Berg en het Nieuwveld Gebergte, het welk de groote Karroo, of drooge Woestyn influit, loopt omtrent 300 Engelſche mylen in lengte, en 80 mylen in breedte, en is onbewoonbaar door eenig menſchelyk ſchepſel. Agter de Stad, (de Kaapſtad genaamd) zyn de Bergen, genoemd de Tafelberg, de Duivelsberg, de Leeuwekop en de Leeuwebif. De Tafelberg is een verbazende klomp van naakte Klippen, het voorſte noordelykſte gedeelte van deze legt vlak voor de Stad, byna in eene horizontale linie, of omtrent twee mylen in lengte. Het ſteeste opreizende gezigt, die byna regte vlechoeken zyn, die men in deze linie ontmoet, heeft het uitzien van verwoeſte of vervallen muuren van een reusachtig Kaſteel, en deze muuren gaan boven het waterpas van de Tafelbaay 3582 voeten hoog. De Duivelsberg op de eene, en de Leeuwekop aan de andere zyde, maaken met den Tafelberg maar éénen Berg uit, de hoogte van de eerstgemelde is 3315, en de laatstgemelde 2160 voeten. De Duivelsberg is een Brok van ongeregelde punten, maar het bovenſte gedeelte van de Leeuwekop is een vast lichaam van klippen, rond gemaakt en gevormd als een werk van konst, en heeft zeer veel gelykenis in eenige gezigtspunten na het bovengeweif van St. Pauls Kerk te Londen, op een hogen kegelvormigen Berg geplaatst. Op deze Bergen ontſpringen verſcheidene beekjes, welke in de Tafel- en Fals-Baay loopen; maar de voornaamſte Rivieren in deze Colonie zyn de Berg-Rivier, de Breede- of Orange-Rivier, welke zyne geregelde overſtroomingen en watervallen heeft gelyk de Nyl; de Zondag-Rivier, en de Groote Viſch-Rivier, die de grensſcheiding der Colonie na het Ooſten uitmaken.

De luchtſtreek van de Kaap ſchynt bevryd te zyn van de buitengewoone warmte en koude, en is volſtrekt niet ongezond. De Hollanders zyn gewoon het Jaar in twee tydkringen te verdeelen, welke men noemd de goede en kwaade Mouſon; maar dit is noch naauwkeurig in hunne terugkomst, noch zeker in hunne aanhouding. Men kan het ook verdeelen in vier ſaiſoenen even als in Europa, en dit ſchynt veel beter te zyn. De Leute, gerekend van het begin van September tot December, is het meest vermaaklykſte ſaiſoen; de Zomer, van December tot Maart, is het warmſte; de Herfſt, van Maart tot Juny, is veranderlyk weder, gewoonlyk goed, en het laatſte gedeelte zeer aangenaam; de Winter, van Juny tot September, alhoewel gewoonlyk behaaglyk, is dikwyls zeer ſtormägtig, regenägtig en koud. De twee meest heerſchende Winden zyn de Noordweſte en Zuidooſte, de eerſte begint gewoonlyk in het laatſte van Mey, en waait gemeenlyk tot het laatſte van Auguſtus, en ſomtyds de maand September door. De Zuidooſte wind heerscht het overige gedeelte van het Jaar, en zodra de wolken op de Bergen verſchynen, waait hy met een groot geweld. De ſoorten van Koorn, gewoonlyk in dit Land gebouwd, is Tarwe, dewelke de Landlouwers lange moeite zeer goed beloond. Garst en Rogge word ook gezaaid, de eerſtgemelde is meer geacht dan Haver tot voeding der Paarden. De natuurlyke Producten van de Kaap zyn talryker, verſchillender, en aangenaamer dan op eenige andere plaats van dezelfde grootte in de geheele Waereld. Weinige Landen kunnen zig beroemen zulke groote en verſcheidene ſoorten van Bol-gewaſſen te bezitten, dan Zuid-Africa. De meeſte der Europiſche, en veele der Vrugten onder de Zons Keerkringen vallende, zyn in de Colonie ingevoerd en worden met veel geluk voortgekweekt. In alle maanden van het Jaar kan men de Tafels verçieren met ten minſten tien ſoorten Vrugten, zo wel groene als drooge. De Markt is ook middelmatig voorzien met de meeſte der Europiſche Groenten voor de Tafel, komende van de Plaatſen, welke rondom in de nabuurſchap leggen aan de Oostzyde van de Colonie, ten getalle van omtrent veertig of vyftig. Op eenige van deze Plaatſen zyn

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etablisseeren van eene Colonie op deze Plaats. De Compagnie adopteerde zyn Plan, en zond vier Schepen uit onder zyne bevelen om deze Volkplanting, welke hy aangeraden had, te beginnen. Met eenige geschenken van Koper, Speelgoed, Kraalen, Tabak en Brandewyn, kogt hy van de Inboorlingen de vryheid om een Kasteel te bouwen, en eene Volkplanting in hun Land aanteleggen; en zedert dien tyd is de Kaap in het gerust bezit van de Hollanders gebleven, geduurende de tyd van omtrent 150 Jaaren, tot het overgeeven by Capitulatie aan de Britsche Macht, onder Generaal *Alured Clark*, en Admiraal Sir *George Keith Elphinstone*, op den 16 September 1795.

Deze Colonie wierd echter terug gegeeven door het Tractaat van Amiens, en door de Britsche Troupen ontruimd op den 21 February 1803. Doch op den 2 January 1806, arriveerde wederom eene Expeditie, onder Lieut. Generaal Sir *David Baird*, en Commodore Sir *Home Popham*, in de Tafelbaay, alwaar onverwyld eene Landing wierd te wege gebragt, digt by de Blaauwberg, onaangezien den wederstand, welke door de Bataafsche Troupen gemaakt wierden, die, onder het Commando van Generaal *Janssens*, naderhand onverstaagd genoeg waren om een slag te wagen in het open Veld, dewelke plaats had op den 8 daaraanvolgende. Het gevegt was van zeer korten duur. Niets konde het geweld tegenstand bieden, met welke de Britsche Armée op den Vyand aanviel, die spoedig gedwongen wierd, aan alle kanten naar de Binnenlanden te vlugten, laatende de Stad aan zich zelfs over, ten einde eene Capitulatie te sluiten.

Op den 10 wierd eene Capitulatie voor de Stad getroffen, en op dien zelven dag namen de Britsche Troupen bezit van het Kasteel en de Batteryen; dan, door de gezwinde en beslissende maatregelen, met welke naderhand de Lieut. Generaal

Sir

Sir *David Baird* den Bataafſchen Generaal vervolgde, wa
deze laatſte gedwongen om eene Capitulatie toeteſtaan, doo
welke de geheele Colonie ten tweedenmaale in het bezit ge
raakte van Zyne Majeſteits Macht.

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